FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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USSR, U.S. DELEGATIONS DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD141920Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 14, TASS--The delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America had a number of meetings in Geneva from August 18 to September 14, 1978, to continue the talks on submitting a joint initiative on the question of banning chemical weapons for consideration of a multilateral negotiating body. The bilateral talks on the joint initiative are being conducted with the aim of achieving shortly an agreement on complete, effective and controlled banning of development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and also of envisaging destruction of existing chemical weapons. The meetings that were held were useful. The bringing into accord of the positions of a number of questions related to the joint initiative continued during them. Representatives of the USSR and the USA in the Disarmament Committee Viktor Kikhachev and Adrian Fisher led the delegations. It was decided to continue the talks at the dateline fixed by the sides.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA REFUSES TO BAN NAPALM

LD152104Y Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 15, TASS--The United States declared against banning napalm, the barbarous weapon which causes horrible suffering to victims hit by it. The statement proclaiming this attitude was made by U.S. representative at a preparatory meeting of the United Nations conference on banning or restricting the use of specific types of conventional weapons that might be regarded as extremely cruel or having selective action. This meeting ended here. The United States representative declared categorically that the United States will not agree to complete banning of incendiary weapons.

The preparatory meeting made a decision to meet next year again in Geneva from March 19 to April 12 and to hold the United Nations conference in Geneva from September 10 to September 28.

MAJORITY OF STATES AT UN SUPPORT SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD160926Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 16, TASS--The session of the U.N. special committee for increasing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations has closed at the United Nations Organization. The committee invariably devoted its main attention to the Soviet Union's initiative as regards drawing up and concluding a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The session has graphically confirmed the exceptional significance and topicality of the Soviet initiative for strengthening international peace and security. As its results have shown, an overwhelming majority of states, including the socialist and developing countries, highly evaluated the proposal on concluding a world treaty. Bulgarian representative D. Kostov stressed that the conclusion of such a treaty will contribute towards "establishing relations of trust among states and strengthening international security."

Many delegations expressed readiness to use the draft world treaty tabled by the Soviet delegation as a basis for drawing up a mutually acceptable text.

Delegations of some Western countries, with the USA at their head, used all sorts of far-fetched pretexts to sidetrack the committee from the implementation of its main objective--drawing up a world treaty, but these attempts have proved to be a fiasco.

GENERAL

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE'

LD171755Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 17 Sep 78 LI

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS political observer; Vadim Nekrasov, commentator of the journal KOMMUNIST; and Aleksandr Kaverznev, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Kaverznev] Good morning, comrades. Among the events of the past week, I should first like to mention the honoring of the heroes of the new international space flight. When he presented the awards to the USSR and GDR cosmonauts at the Kremlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in space, too, socialism is true to its basic principles and makes cooperation, mutual aid and internationalism the cornerstone of its activities. Our country's efforts last week were directed to a considerable extent toward strengthening our relations with the friendly states that favor disarmament, detente, international security and cooperation. I am referring to the talks held in Moscow with Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee. He was received by Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko. The Indian press saw this as a new milestone in the development of relations between our countries, corresponding to the vital interests of both peoples and of all the countries of Southeast Asia, which can serve as an example of peaceful coexistence. Last Thursday the head of the Soviet Government, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, and the president of the Finnish Republic, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, participated in a solemn ceremony to lay the foundations of the Kostumuksha mining and enriching combine in Karelskaya ASSR. It will be built with the active participation of Finnish firms, thus providing one more example of the rich potential of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. But, at the same time, of course, we must solve the global problems of mankind that have complicated the development of normal international relations. The Soviet Union intends to raise this at the next session of the UN General Assembly. On the eve of that session, the Soviet foreign minister, Comrade Gromyko, has sent the UN secretary general a letter containing new Soviet proposals. May I ask you, Anatoliy Andreyevich, to enlarge upon this?

Soviet UN Proposal

[Krasikov] The letter says that the Soviet Union proposes including on the agenda, as important and urgent, the question of concluding an international convention to strengthen the guarantees of security for the nonnuclear states. It submitted a draft international convention to be signed by all countries. What specifically is our country suggesting? Briefly, it proposes that states possessing nuclear weapons agree not to use them, or threaten to use them, against the nonnuclear countries that will, by signing the convention, renounce three things: production of their own nuclear weapons in the future, acquisition of such weapons from other countries and deployment on their territory of the atomic weapons of other countries. The thinking behind this Soviet proposal is that the states that will not produce their own atomic weapons or acquire them from others, and will not permit them to be stored on their territory, are capable of making an enormous contribution to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and, by the same token, to the reduction and, ultimately, to the complete elimination of the threat of a nuclear war--a war that would have truly devastating consequences for the human race. But these states should be supported; they should be given firm guarantees that nuclear weapons will never be used against them.

Our new UN proposal has its history. Twelve years ago, in 1966, the Soviet Government, when it introduced its draft treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons to the Disarmament Committee, declared its willingness to include a special article banning the use of nuclear weapons against states not having such weapons on their territory. It, at the time, such a was not adopted. It was opposed by certain countries involved in drafting the final text of the treaty. Two years later, the governments of three powers--the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain--made simultaneous but separate declarations. They promised that they would, through the UN Security Council, press for support for any nonnuclear state falling victim to nuclear aggression. This was, undoubtedly, a step toward realizing our idea; yet it didn't go as far as we would have liked.

The promise to seek UN support is considerably less than a firm undertaking to leave the nonnuclear states alone if atomic war should break out. But, nonetheless, a certain step forward was taken. Another such step came 6 years ago, in 1972, when at a session of the UN General Assembly, which I covered as a special TASS correspondent, a resolution was passed on non-use of force in international relations. And now, as the letter from our country's foreign minister states, it seems possible and expedient to take further steps to strengthen the security of a large number of nonnuclear states in accordance with their wishes. Those wishes of the nonnuclear states are even more understandable if we remember that there are still dangerous hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, that no decisive breakthrough has yet been achieved in curbing the arms race and that arms stockpiles--including nuclear weapons--are still increasing steadily.

I must say that first reactions abroad to our new proposals clearly indicate that their significance has been correctly understood. Here, for example, is what the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA wrote: The USSR has once more confirmed its desire to contribute to the cause of averting nuclear war. And here is a comment by the Finnish TIEDONANTAJA: True to its policy of peace, the Soviet Union has once again reaffirmed that it wants to consolidate detente and is directing all its resources toward preventing a nuclear disaster. As stated in the note of the permanent USSR UN Mission, published Saturday, and addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, discussions at the coming session on progress in implementing the declaration on strengthening international security must make a new contribution to the preservation and development of detente and to the consolidation of international peace.

Camp David Meeting

[Kaverznev] If the reports in the U.S. papers are to be believed, during the last few days--and even nights--the journalists surrounding Camp David have been plaguing officials with questions and blocking the telephone lines in their attempts to learn something concrete about the talks between Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat. These talks are being conducted under President Carter's patronage. The curtain of secrecy has proved to be very tight. Vadim Nikolayevich, I understand that all you have to go on, not counting the few official statements, is just rumors that have been filtering into the Western press. How do you assess the present situation?

[Nekrasov] I think there are some things that can be said. First of all, the nature of the meetings has attracted attention. It has been unusual and quite unique in contemporary international relations. How do heads of government usually meet today? They gather for 2 or 3 days, after drafts of the appropriate joint documents have been prepared for them at working meetings. In this situation the parties to the talks complete the work, settle any outstanding differences and make joint decisions.

But here, on 5 September, the heads of government of three states met, secluded from the whole world, so that hardly any information has reached the press. This has continued for several days. Everything looked as if the heads of state themselves had assumed the burden of working out solutions. But is this true? In reality, serious political observers, including Americans, have been saying from the very beginning that no appreciable results were to be expected from the meeting.

It can already be asserted, with full justification, that the aim of the Camp David meeting was first, to impress upon the public that all efforts were being made to reach a settlement; and that second, to further increase the pressure of Egypt and bring that country still closer to capitulation to the annexionist demands of Tel Aviv--to weaken the positions of all the Arab forces struggling against Israeli aggression. That's just how it has turned out, as far as can be gathered from all the reports from Camp David. The balance of power in the Near East as it existed before the meeting, remains just as it was.

Possibly the Washington administration would welcome some minor concessions from Tel Aviv. That would be in keeping with Washington's present policy in the Near East. But it's perfectly obvious that Washington has never had the slightest intention of putting any overt pressure on Tel Aviv and doesn't intend to do so now. On the strength of what has taken place at Camp David, one can state the concrete aims of American diplomacy at that meeting: to delay a really lasting settlement of the Near East conflict; to avert the final exposure of the fruitfulness of As-Sadat's separate initiative on talks with Israel; to evade the necessity of admitting that only on the basis of a Geneva conference with the participation of all interested sides, including representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, can there be a fruitful discussion of a just peace settlement in the Near East.

Thus, Washington has given itself more time for maneuvers to strengthen its imperialist positions in this region. It would seem that these tasks are comparatively easy from a tactical standpoint, but--and this but, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, is important for the future--the point is that Washington, as events show, is no longer satisfied with preserving the present unstable position in this region. In essence, it would like to involve this region in a sort of cold war, although it would be more accurate to say, to turn this region into another hot bed of direct military confrontation between the forces of imperialism and the forces of progress. A few weeks before Camp David, the U.S. press reported that Washington intended to propose, at the meeting, deployment of its troops to the Near East, allegedly as some sort of pacifying influence. Of course, this proposal was not serious. The White House certainly understands that, after the failure of its aggression in Vietnam, this is not possible. A wave of public indignation would have arisen in the United States. Congress would think twice before allowing such a step. So in the final analysis, after sending up such a trial balloon, Washington began to lay the foundation for another plan.

That is, precisely, the formation in this region--and this is receiving increased world press coverage--of some sort of new military alliance under its own patronage, a Near East bloc, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran and other rightwing regimes in this region. In addition to this, there have been reports of the possibility of a military alliance between Israel and NATO. Remember the plans for the formation in NATO of some sort of firebrigade that would be rushed to put out conflicts in Africa or the Near East? We have before us the outlines of a plan that is highly dangerous for the cause of universal peace. At the moment this plan still remains unrealized, but we must not think that preparations for its implementation are not under way. This is the aspect of the Camp David meeting that is dangerous for peace.

Events in Nicaragua

[Kaverznev] From the press reports and our last discussion our listeners know why the wide circles of the Nicaraguan public and also the popular masses have opposed the dictator Somoza. At the present time Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] is holding four districts in the capital of Managua. Battles are in progress with the dictator's troops. They are responding to the cruel repressions against the rebels or any opposition.

It is particularly interesting that as events develop, it becomes more evident that what is happening in Nicaragua goes beyond the everyday attempts in Latin America to replace one dictator with another. By the way, since the acquisition of independence, there have been more than 260 palace coups in Latin American states. However, in Nicaragua, judging from everything, something else is happening. Observers are speaking more and more often of a civil war in which the national liberation forces are opposing not only [illegible] and the 45-year dictatorship of his family, but ultimately, the whole system of national oppression that has been created in Latin America by U.S.-led imperialism. I think this is true. Therefore, it is worth examining the U.S. position on Nicaragua.

On the surface, Washington's behavior is very reserved. It is calling for a peaceful solution to the conflict between Somoza and the opposition. In the opinion of certain U.S. newspapers, Washington is even prepared to renounce Somoza as one who has completely discredited himself. It was no accident that at the beginning of last week, one of the opposition leaders in Nicaragua, Chamorro, prophesied that Nicaragua would celebrate Independence day, 15 September, without Somoza. True, this has not happened. More important, however, is that the critical situation in which Somoza finds himself does not mean that imperialism has refused or will refuse to support so-called Somozism, that is the dictatorial regime in itself.

It is not the statements by American diplomats that define U.S. policies toward this country, but two aspects of the activity of the CIA. First of all, the CIA created the police structure of the Somoza regime, as it did in many other Latin American dictatorships. Moreover, it is not a primitive structure, but one that was created by theoreticians, large research groups and, of course, professional police.

I recently had the opportunity to meet the Cuban agent (Manuel Ever a Coscuevella) in Havana. In appearance he is an ordinary man about 40, medium height, regular features--not a striking face. For 8 years the CIA considered him one of their own. He was given missions in Cuba and in other Latin American countries. (Manuel) seemed to fulfill these missions, but his real task as a Cuban agent was to reveal the CIA's participation in the formation of police forces in Latin American dictatorships. To accomplish this in one country, (Manuel) became the owner of a quarry; in another a middle-ranking official; and yet another country he was a restaurant proprietor. He infiltrated the CIA system so well that in Montevideo he was even assigned as a bodyguard for the American communications apparatus. This is a group that guides the activities of the local police. There is such a group in Nicaragua. What are they doing?

(Manuel) told how he was invited to the police camp to examine new technology that had been introduced by American instructors. At first, the camp conducted a theoretical course in electric shock treatment, and then the effect of the apparatus was demonstrated on four victims. They were not criminals but just homeless people. The first people they had met that morning were just seized on the outskirts of a large town. There was one woman among them. They were not trying to get any information from them; there was nothing for them to tell. They were not even told what was wanted of them.

These four people were used as guinea pigs, [Manuel] said. He talked of the clinical cleanliness of the rooms where the tortures were carried out and about the instructions on the wall reminding the butchers of their duties--the right time, the right pain and the right part of the body.

The Cuban intelligence agency [DGI] recalled [Manuel], so that he could publish all his observations and write a book calling for the vigilance of the Latin American people. The book has not even been published, and yet we are already reading reports from Nicaragua--last week 700 more people were arrested, the police are becoming more cruel; at least 15 of those detained have died from wounds and so on.

The second aspect of the CIA's participation is nothing but overt aggression. I am talking about sending mercenaries from the United States, Guatemala and El Salvador to Nicaragua. Notable among them are the Cuban emigrant-counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Florida.

Many years ago, groups were formed there that became known as the CIA's secret army. I saw some of the former employees in Havana at the international tribunal that brought accusations against imperialism during the World Youth Festival. I saw films there that had been made in Florida. The leaders openly boasted in interviews that they had participated in all the major political murders in America in the last 10 years.

But about 3 years ago the CIA seemed to lose interest in this secret force. It was striking to see the cynicism and anger with which all these murderers, spies and espionage agents publicly attacked their masters. They had been betrayed, they said, left without work and deprived of hope. At the same time, many months ago Fidel Castro warned, in connection with this army, that there were close ties between the CIA and the Nicaraguan dictatorial regime. The units of the CIA's secret army have enthusiastically rushed to help Somoza. They have rushed to his aid to the accompaniment of the heart-rendering cries of the announcers of the Miami radio station. We shall not allow a second Cuba to appear in America.

It is too early to tell who will come out on top in this fight. The forces opposing Somoza have many motives. Among them, for example, there are entrepreneurs who are simply dissatisfied because the dictator took away their profitable construction contracts.

But it is evident that the FSLN is boldly fighting against the developed system of repression that U.S. imperialism has created in Latin America.

I repeat, it is not a local conflict with local significance for Latin America. It is a historical phenomenon, and it is not difficult to understand why the whole world is following it so closely.

Anniversary of Ethiopian Revolution

Socialist Ethiopia has been celebrating the fourth anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the monarchy. Anatoliy Andreyevich...

[Krasikov] Celebrations took place in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. Participants included a Soviet party-state delegation headed by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba and representatives of other fraternal countries.

The feudal monarchical regime was overthrown 4 years ago, after ruling for many centuries. The progressive part of the army, supported by the broad masses of the working people, declared a course of constructing socialism in this major African country with a population of over 27 million.

By the most critical and cruel exploitation, the feudalists had brought the Ethiopian people to the brink of despair. Hunger and poverty reigned in the country. In the 2 years before the revolution, 200,000 peasants died from starvation in the province of Wollo alone. At the same time, Emperor Haile Selassie and those surrounding him were wallowing in luxuries. Special aircraft brought oysters and the most expensive wines from France to their table. When the insurgents captured the palace, they saw that the tub, sink and even the toilet in the monarch's bathroom were made of pure gold. The emperor owned mines, factories, the best arable land. His capital, one of the largest in the world, is estimated at $11 billion. Apparently sensing the coming denouement, Haile Selassie opportunely transferred most of it to foreign banks. This was, perhaps, the final crime that the emperor committed against the people.

The new leaders of the country made really titanic efforts to reorganize its life on new foundations. They nationalized the major industrial enterprises, legislatively established the 8 hour day for the first time in the history of Ethiopia and announced the right to work for all able citizens. The land was declared the property of the whole people and was handed over to peasant associations. The All-Ethiopian Trade Union was the first mass organization on a nationwide scale. Then national organizations of women and young people were set up. At present, preparations are under way to create a vanguard party of the working class. It will be based on Marxist-Leninist ideology and will be the guiding and directing force of the multinational Ethiopian society. There are also plans for a broad revolutionary, national-democratic front. Speaking at the celebrations in Addis Ababa a few days ago, Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of the Ethiopian revolution, said: Our final aim is to construct a communist society.

The successes of revolutionary Ethiopia seriously alarmed Western and African reaction. The imperialists decided to subvert the new people's power that was not yet firmly established. Whatever the cost, they would return this country to their camp. If this could not be achieved, then they would dismember it into several mutually hostile states and subordinate them one at a time.

The feudals and their minions, who had been deprived of power, were the allies of imperialism within the country, as were the separatist elements playing on the historic contradictions among individual ethnic groups. A wave of white terror rolled across Ethiopia. Many active participants in the revolutionary movement fell victim to it. Then on its borders a real war broke out. For the separatists' forces were supported from outside, trained by foreign instructors and equipped with Western and Chinese weapons, regular military units from neighboring Somalia invaded into Ethiopian territory.

At that difficult time for the revolution, the USSR, Cuba and other fraternal socialist countries came to Ethiopia's aid. The attack by counterrevolution was thwarted. As is pointed out in the telegram from Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin to Mengistu Haile Mariam, the USSR is following with sympathy and solidarity the successes of the Ethiopian people in its struggle to defend the revolutionary achievements and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country from the encroachments of internal and external reaction. As the telegram also points out, the USSR, true to the principles of internationalism, will continue to support this just struggle.

Power Struggle in China

[Kaverznev] To conclude the discussion we shall mention China. Our listeners have been well informed about the dangerous foreign political activity of the Chinese leadership. We are less well informed about the internal affairs of that country. Vadim Nikolayevich, we would like you to share with us the facts that you know.

[Nekrasov] A process of concentration of power, intensification of the repressive apparatus, is now going on in China. The army and its leadership is gaining an ever more dominating position. Incessant purges and repressions are continuing. At the Chinese National Peoples Congress, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying stated that at least 5 percent of the population should be regarded as class enemies--about 40 million Chinese, the entire population of some large modern countries.

Apart from anything else, this figure is indicative of one thing, the continuing unstable situation in China. The main indicator of instability is, of course, the state of affairs inside the Peking leadership itself. Here, observers can now distinguish three groups. One is headed by Hua Kuo-feng and consists of those who came to power during the so-called Cultural Revolution. On the other hand, there is the Teng Hsiao-ping group, which includes those who suffered during that revolution. And finally there is the third, intermediate group, connected with the name of Yeh Chien-ying, which consists of those old cadres who were able to adapt to the Cultural Revolution and who oppose the strengthening of either of the other two.

At present, judging by everything, a relative balance has been achieved among these groups. But the struggle continues. And one should recall that all three groups, whatever their positions in the internal struggle, are all united by the platform of the 11th CCP Congress on the creation of a powerful China.

To achieve this, proposals call for "four modernizations," as such things tend to be called in modern China. The first is the modernization of industry; the second, agriculture; the third, military; and fourth, science and technology. In principle, one could regard this positively, if--but the whole point of the matter is in this "if only." The aim of all these plans is the rapid increase in military power to prepare for war, as Peking propaganda declares. It is not a matter of conjecture but a planned and consistent preparation for a war, which, knowing the general temper of the Peking leadership, cannot in any way be called defensive.

The new economic plans that were discussed at the session of the National Peoples Congress were not published in full. Can the Peking leaders fully implement this plan, which they are keeping secret? This is a different [osobyy] question. Many specialists outside China doubt this. But this is not the main point. The main point is that Peking is now least of all concerned about the vital interests of the Chinese people and of raising their material and cultural level through these economic measures. Fulfilling Mao's instructions continues to be the main theme. We must subjugate the world. This instruction was made over 10 years ago and, in essence, remains the guiding star in the policy of the Peking leadership.

In connection with this, I would like to call attention to the opinion that is frequently voiced in the West that, allegedly, the process of reconsidering Mao's ideas has begun in China and that the present leadership might go a long way along this path. I think it important to mention one basic aspect. No matter how much the present Peking leaders reconsider Mao Tse-tung's ideas, they remain loyal to his strategic instructions, his basic political aims.

Thus, if one is to sum up what is now happening in China, one must conclude that we are dealing with a policy that is hostile to scientific socialism, a militarist policy that is based on war, and a great power policy that is aimed at the gradual subjugation of other countries to Chinese hegemony. The fact that the genuine interests of the Chinese people remain unsolved is another matter. The economic problems, are unlikely to be solved by the Peking leadership's approach. Naturally, this can only create future tension within the country and can only lead to a new internal political crises in China.

That is how the situation looks today.

[Kaverznev] Our discussion is ended, dear comrades. All the best.

AFRO-ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ADDIS ABABA

Soviet, GDR, Cuban, Ethiopian Speeches

LD152324Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 September, TASS--Special correspondents Yuriy Prichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: The leitmotif of the speeches of delegates at the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction are keynoted with the idea of strengthening unity and cohesion of all forces of democracy and social progress, of rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism aimed at undermining the world revolutionary process, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent states.

The head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Fikryat Tabeyev, spoke at today's evening meeting. He stated that the struggle of peoples of African, Arab and other developing countries against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction is mounting and winning ever more victories. Being natural allies of the forces of world socialism, they play the growing role in world politics, in the struggle for relaxation of international tension and ending the arms race and consolidation of world peace. But international imperialism exerts desperate efforts to arrest the advance of peoples along the road of economical and political independence, democracy and progress, trying to enmesh them with neocolonialist dependence, not stopping short of methods of direct military interference in the internal affairs of independent states, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

The events in the Horn of Africa show how perfidious and dangerous is the arsenal of subversive means which imperialism and reaction use in the struggle against the national liberation forces, Fikryat Tabeyev said. However, he stressed, these events have demonstrated something else: the invincible might of the liberation movement of peoples, the growing international solidarity of the forces of the world socialist community, the international workers movement and progressive democratic organications with the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

Great harm to the cause of peace, the national and social liberation of peoples, the head of the Soviet delegation said, is caused by the superpower hegemonistic path of the ruling circles of Peking, who have come out in a deal with the fascist junta in Chile, seeking contact with the racialists of South Africa and Israel, teaming up with the sinister forces of militarism in the West and the East who are embarking on a provocative and hostile course with regard to the heroic and freedom-loving people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

Georgiy Tarasov stressed in his speech that the Soviet people is making a worthy contribution to the development of the international campaign of solidarity with national liberation organizations of southern Africa, firmly and consistently side with Arab peoples, express solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, with peoples of Democratic Yemen and Democratic Afghanistan that forge ahead confidently along the road of national independence and social progress.

In the Peking clique, imperialism found a new ally in the implementation of its criminal designs, the head of the Cuban delegation Jorge Lescano Perez said. The clique's support for the racist regimes of southern Africa, its cooperation with hangman of the Chilean people, Pinochet, with the aggressive NATO bloc and other reactionary forces causes anger and indignation of entire progressive mankind. After a long struggle against U.S. imperialism, the heroic people of Vietnam now has to rebuff the threat to its independence while suspending peaceful construction, to give a rebuff to attacks of China, which tries to subjugate Vietnam to its hegemonistic strivings, he said.

A resolute rebuttal to the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the Peking leaders so as to mask their real designs was given by the head of the GDR delegation, Horst Brasch. Unbreakable unity of all progressive forces of the world with the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, is an earnest of the successful struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress, Horst Brasch stressed. Therefore, Peking's splitting activity, its attacks on the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries, do damage to entire anti-imperialist revolutionary movement, and China's collusion with imperialism is a real threat to peace and security on earth.

It is precisely disinterested internationalist support of the USSR, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community that enabled the Ethiopian people to uphold their revolutionary gains, to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the head of the Ethiopian delegation at the conference, Assefa Medane stressed.

Nzo, Nkomo Remarks

LD161346Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, September 16, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: The strengthening of unity and cohesion of the progressive forces of the world for giving a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and its allies, which are directed at undermining the world revolutionary process, is the keynote of the speeches by the delegates at the current international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction currently in session here.

The forces of international imperialism with the USA at their head, said Secretary General of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo, are now making desperate attempts at impeding the successful struggle of the peoples of the world for freedom and independence. With this aim in view they have recourse to open aggression and conspiracies against progressive states, unbridled slander campaigns against the Soviet Union, Cuba and the socialist community as a whole.

The secretary general of the African National Congress expressed combat solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Vietnamese people, which continues successfully forging ahead along the road of socialist construction in spite of the crude provocations by the Peking leadership. Those who advocate a policy of anti-Sovietism and come out with slanderous fabrications about "hegemonism and superpowers," the speaker said, are inflicting enormous damage to the anti-imperialist movement.

He called for giving a resolute rebuff to machinations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are giving, on a disinterested basis, all-round aid to the peoples fighting against imperialism, reaction and colonialism, being guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The delegates met with a storm of applause the call by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, for strengthening unity and friendship with real friends of the African and Arab peoples, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

Additional Speakers

LD171358Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, September 17, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: An international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction is continuing in session in the Ethiopian capital. Its participants enthusiastically received the message of greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people have always given and continue to give all-round aid and support to the liberation movements in Africa and the Arab east, a TASS correspondent was told by President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra. Therefore, the message from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev created among the participants in the conference an atmosphere of unusual inspiration.

More than 50 delegates addressed the plenary meeting of the forum.

The cohesion of progressive mankind under the slogan of proletarian internationalism, by which the USSR, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community are consistently guided, stressed Secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of the Patriotic People's Front Laszlo Hegedus, is a reliable guarantee for further victories in the struggle for the ultimate liquidation of the system of oppression and exploitation. He strongly criticised the policy of China, which has now a common platform with U.S. imperialism to the detriment of the interests of all freedom-loving peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Although imperialism and reaction have recently changed their tactics towards the developing countries, its essence remains invariable--the preservation of the influence and selfish interests of multinational monopolies, predatory exploitation of natural and manpower resources of Asian, African and Latin American states, said M. Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee. For the attainment of their criminal aims they increasingly more often place stake on all sorts of puppets and collaborationists. They do not stop at acts of open aggression and terror, striving to knock together the so-called "inter-African force" and military blocs.

The Peking leaders are also acting in league with imperialism, which is seen from their hegemonic ambitions towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the striving to whip up the conflict between Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The victories of the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the broadening of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa and in Latin America, member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, CC Salah Mohammed Ziray, noted in his speech, is evidence of the irreversible process of collapse of the imperialist system, an inspiring example to all oppressed peoples.

Combat solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution, which succeeded in defending its gains, sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity with the support of the countries of the socialist community, in the first place of the Soviet Union, was noted by Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Salih Muhammad. We have common aims, he stressed, which can be achieved only through a strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the African and Arab peoples with their tested friend--the Soviet Union.

He strongly condemned the compromising policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat, which is detrimental to the interests of the Egyptian people and liberation movements. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen resolutely rejects any alliances with imperialism and reaction, the creation of military bases in the Red Sea, which will become part of the network of the imperialist bases in South Africa.

Resolutions Adopted

LD172232Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 17, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: The international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, that ended here today, has become a striking manifestation of the growing unity and cohesion of the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The participants in the conference--representatives of more than 130 international and national organizations of more than 100 countries of the world, have unanimously expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa and the Arab east. This struggle, stresses the general declaration passed by the conference, is an essential link of the movement of the progressive forces of the planet for establishment of a durable and fair peace on earth. The declaration points out that unity of action between the forces of socialism and the national liberation movements, that emerged in the course of the struggle against colonialism, for freedom and independence, has now become the main factor of the world development and progress.

Meanwhile, the document points out, the forces of imperialism, alarmed by the vast scope of the struggle of the oppressed masses of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America are making attempts to impose upon peoples new forms of oppression in order to keep the economic resources of young independent countries under their control. (?Aided) by internal reaction, they are seeking to stem the (?stance) of African and Arab peoples along the lines of national independence and progress. This policy manifests itself in interference of NATO powers into developments in Zaire, incessant designs of imperialism [words indistinct] in the area of the Horn of Africa and other parts of the African Continent, plans of formulating the so-called "inter-African force" under the NATO control, the knocking together of a south Atlantic military bloc, or the use of mercenaries and [words indistinct] freedom-loving peoples.

Having [word indistinct] the actions of the Chinese leaders, the conference with indignation draws attention to their cooperation with reactionary imperialist and fascist regimes, such as the Chilean Junta, the governments of the Republic of South Africa and Israel. The participants in the conference, the declaration says, denounce the Chinese leaders' complicity in the aggression against Angola and Ethiopia, and also their chauvinistic and [words indistinct] towards Socialist Vietnam. The Chinese leaders' anti-Soviet policy does not serve the cause of the national-liberation movement.

forum [illegible] socialist countries and all progressive forces of the globe for the disinterested internationalist assistance and support to the African and Arab peoples in their just struggle. We, the declaration says in conclusion, are firmly confident that the peoples of the world will attain victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction.

A resolution on the Middle East denounces the designs of imperialism and Zionism. Noting that the negotiations in Camp David were undertaken in line with the U.S. plans to intensify its military presence in the Middle East, the participants in the conference point to the U.S. intention to send its troops to areas of the Western Bank of the River Jordan, Gaza and Sinai Peninsula. They also drew attention to the fact that formation of a military bloc between the United States and Israel is on the order of the day. All this, the resolution stresses, would create a direct threat to security of the peoples of the Middle East, the Mediterranean area and Europe.

A cause of serious concern of the peoples of the world is the intention of imperialism and reaction to form new regional military blocs in areas of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, which are aimed at intimidating the fighting Arab and African peoples and which (?imperial) [words indistinct] the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin.

The resolution stresses the need of attaining [word indistinct] of Arab anti-imperialist forces and liberation movements and consolidation of their links with the progressive forces of the world, primarily with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In a resolution on South Africa, the participants in the forum resolutely denounced the criminal actions of the racist Pretoria and Salisbury regimes against the peoples of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and also the manoeuvres of the imperialist powers.

The conference demanded full and immediate elimination of all imperialist military bases on the African Continent.

The participants in the conference sent messages of solidarity to the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Chile, the Arab people of Palestine. They urged the governments of the People's Republic of China and Kampuchea to immediately put an end to criminal actions against the Vietnamese people.

The conference was rounded off by a mass meeting in support of its decisions. More than 200,000 people took part in the meeting.

The conference has been an important historical landmark on the road of strengthening the progressive forces in the struggle against the designs of imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress. This has been stated, addressing those present at the meeting, by General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Nogderess.

Fikre-Selassie Wogderess highly appreciated the disinterested internationalist support and assistance to the African peoples' struggle for freedom and independence from the countries of the socialist community, primarily from the USSR and Cuba. He denounced the reactionary Chinese leadership who, in collusion with imperialism, have taken the path of counter revolution which, as he stressed, is a grave menace to freedom-loving peoples and universal peace and security.

GROMYKO LEAVES MOSCOW FOR UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD171005Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign Affairs minister, left Moscow today for New York, where he is heading the USSR delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. At the airport he was seen off by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

USSR, BELORUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

LD172204Y Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--A USSR's delegation, led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in New York today to attend the 33rd U.N. General Assembly session, due to open on September 19.

The delegations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic led by Foreign Minister Georgiy Shevel, and of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic led by Foreign Minister Anatoliy Gurinovich arrived in New York at the same time for the session of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko made a statement for the press.

Gromyko Statement

LD172208Y Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 17, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR arrived here today and made the following statement at the airport:

The Soviet delegation has arrived here to take part in the work of the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly. We regard the session as an important international forum faced with urgent tasks of strengthening peace and solving the problems which affect the vital interests of the peoples.

The current international situation, despite its contradictory and diverse nature, is favourable in terms of consolidating the changes achieved in recent years. The process of detente which has proven its viability must be reinforced, the incessant attacks of the opponents of peace notwithstanding, and supported by actions, if we do not want to jeopardize what has been achieved.

The peoples expect the United Nations to say its weighty word in defence of peace and broad international cooperation. It is also important that the decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly be followed by practical steps to implement them.

Peace cannot be durable or lasting unless the arms race is halted and progress achieved in disarmament. This has now become a generally recognized fact. It was also demonstrated by the special session of the General Assembly on disarmemant which adopted positive decisions. These decisions must now be followed by concrete actions to translate them into life.

weapons and above all weapons of mass destruction, which it would not be ready to limit, to ban on a reciprocal basis, in agreement with other states, and then to eliminate from the arsenals. And our proposals attest to this. We hope that this time too they will meet with understanding and support of the United Nations General Assembly. The USSR, for its part, is prepared to consider in a constructive manner proposals from other member states of the United Nations, designed to achieve the same goal.

During our stay in the United States we are going to have Soviet-American meetings. There is no doubt that they will focus on the agreement now being worked out on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and on seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the remaining issues.

In conclusion may I extend our best wishes to the people of New York and the entire American people.

SOVIET UN MISSION SENDS NOTE TO WALDHEIM ON WORLD SECURITY

LD151028Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 15, TASS--The USSR permanent representation to the United Nations Organization has addressed a note to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security. The important document is known to have been approved by the U.N. General Assembly on the Soviet Union's initiative.

In the past year, says the note, by the efforts of the USSR and other peaceloving states fresh steps have been taken for improving the international situation, for strengthening and developing detente. The proposals tabled by the socialist countries in June 1978 creating a good basis for an agreement at the Vienna talks are directed at achieving this goal at the earliest date.

The Soviet Union holds, the note stresses, that a reliable way to a peaceful Middle East settlement is not through separate deals, but through negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The incessant attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in Africa and Asia, the fomenting of conflictsbetween them with the aim of restoring colonial rule in the recently liberated countries and depriving these countries of the right to decide themselves the ways for their development create complications and new seats of tension in various parts of the world.

The actions of those, who come out against disarmament and detente, are actively supported by China.

The Soviet Union firmly declares against interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, for a strict observance of the declaration on the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states, on protecting their independence and sovereignty adopted by the United Nations, and maintains that a strict universal abidance by this important provision of the U.N. Charter is an important condition for strengthening international security and developing normal goodneighbour relations among states.

The debate at the forthcoming 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly of the question on the course of implementation of the declaration of strengthening international security must become a new contribution to preserving and developing detente, to strengthening international peace.

U.S. PLANS CONDEMNED AT SEA LAW CONFERENCE SESSION

LD151446Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The seventh session of the third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference is winding up here. The participants in the session devoted special attention to the question of inadmissibility of any unilateral actions vis-a-vis resources of the international area of seabed. As is noted in the conference circles, this is an important issue concerning the essence of the conference.

The Soviet delegation has expressed full support for the statements by representatives of developing and other states, who pointed to the illegitimate character of the unilateral actions planned by the United States for developing resources of deepwater areas of seabed by evasion of the conference and the future convention. The Soviet delegation stressed that it shares the concern expressed over such actions and supports the call by the conference to the United States that it should refrain from carrying them out.

The "arguments" expressed by the U.S. representative in defence of unilateral actions cannot serve as a justification of its stand on the resources of the seabed, which are common property of the whole mankind. The legislative act being planned in the United States is directed at capturing the wealth of the deep-water areas of seabed to the detriment of the international community.

Such a step would be in conflict with the principles of the regime of the international area of seabed sealed in the U.N. declaration of 1970 and forming the basis of the conventional standards being drawn up. It can be regarded only as an attempt at using, by the private companies, of the resources of seabed contrary to international standards, setting out conditions for the development of these resources both by international bodies and states or their companies.

It is precisely now when the conference is making decisive efforts for overcoming the differences on the questions in connection with the prospecting and developing resources of seabed, that arbitrary unilateral actions in that field could be of a particularly baneful character.

Questions in connection with prospecting and developing resources of seabed constitute a most important component part of the general mutually acceptable regime of the world ocean. Under these conditions the intention of the United States to take a unilateral move has been assessed at the conference as an attempt at complicating or even frustrating thesettlement of issues concerning the use of high seas and their resources on a mutually acceptable basis.

The Soviet delegation in common with many other participants in the conference considers such actions to be unlawful and resolutely opposes any unilateral actions vis-a-vis resources of international area of seabed circumventing the convention being drawn up at the conference, a TASS correspondent was told by head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister S.P. Kozyrev. The Soviet delegation will further make every effort for strengthening trust and cooperation at the conference, for attaining a mutually acceptable settlement of the issues of the regime of seabed and other outstanding issues with due regard for the interests of all states.

UNESCO CONGRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION ENDS

LD161930Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 16--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kovrigin reports: An international UNESCO congress on the teaching of human rights ended here today.

Repre[illegible] [illegible] sta[illegible] [illegible]ipated. [illegible] [illegible] at the recommendation of the UN Commission on Human Rights and the UNESCO General Conference. Participants of the congress adopted a final document, which contains recommendations on organizing the teaching of human rights in schools--secondary, specialized and higher education establishments--as well as in education establishments at a lower level. The document notes in particular that the teaching of this subject should be carried out in a spirit condemning all forms of discrimination and exploitation.

Representatives of many countries noted the great significance of the international congress, which was held in full accordance with the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It helped to further broaden and deepen cooperation between scientists and teachers of many countries of the world, and has made a significant contribution to the improvement of understanding between peoples of all continents.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, Professor S. Malinin, head of the Soviet delegation, noted the great interest shown by the delegates in the way the system of education in the field of legislation and human rights was organized in the USSR. He stressed that the congress participants were greatly impressed by the words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his speech at the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet when he said: We would like USSR citizens to have a good knowledge of their rights and freedoms, and paths and methods to implement them.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY OPENS BOARD MEETING

Important Questions on Agenda

LD151000Y Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 15, TASS--A session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency opened in Vienna today. The Board is the body responsible for carrying out the functions of the agency. On the agenda are such important questions as realization of the International Atomic Energy Agency's control in EURATOM's non-nuclear countries in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the guiding principles and general efficient rules of granting technical assistance by the agency and also the question of expanding the board's composition.

Protection of Nuclear Material

LD151850Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 15, TASS--Representatives of 40 states had an unofficial meeting at the International Atomic Energy Agency here to discuss an international convention on physical protection of nuclear materials. One of the most pressing matters is that of physical protection of nuclear materials during international transportation. Therefore the convention should duly reflect at this stage the demands made in this respect.

The agency's press service says that the meeting recognized the importance of physical protection of nuclear materials while they are used, stored and transported within national boundaries. Hence provisions of the convention on mutual cooperation and assistance in securing the return of lost or stolen nuclear material, legal prosecution and extradition of criminals should also apply to nuclear materials which are used, stored and transported inside individual countries. It is said in the report that over a million transportations of radioactive materials take place yearly.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE WANT TO DEVELOP TIES WITH U.S.

LD[illegible]2Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Last week important Soviet-American meetings took place in Moscow. Leonid Brezhnev had a friendly businesslike talk with the prominent American politician Senator Edward Kennedy. Speaking about the meeting the senator said he had been impressed by Leonid Brezhnev's frankness in talking about various issues of Soviet-American relations. Edward Kennedy stressed that it was extremely valuable for him to hear the opinion of the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party; and simultaneously Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had a talk also in Moscow with the director of the United States Armaments Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke on SALT II problems. Paul Warnke stated afterward that he found the negotiations encouraging. As a result of the talks in Moscow he said the positions of the two sides had become closer and a new strategic arms limitation agreement may be concluded by the end of this year.

I think these Soviet-American meetings in Moscow are another indication that the bettering of relations between the two countries is possible, provided both sides have a mutual desire to promote peace and cooperation. What is necessary for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States? Leonid Brezhnev explained the Soviet position on this matter when talking to Senator Kennedy. The head of the Soviet state once again reaffirmed that the USSR is determined to develop constructive and stable relations with the United States, and he underlined the importance of developing such relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

What is most indicative is that these principles are not only declared by our country; all the practical actions of the Soviet Union in the field of Soviet-American relations are in full accordance with these principles. There was not a single case of our government interfering in the internal affairs of the American nation. This country has never tried to link our attitude toward some aspects of the American way of life with Soviet-American intergovernmental relations.

Frankly speaking, we in the Soviet Union do not like such facts as racial discrimination, mass unemployment, the persecution of the civil rights movement activists and some other facts prevailing in the United States. But we are dealing with America as it is. We are quite aware of the fact that our two countries belong to different social systems, and therefore they have many differences in various fields. Under such circumstances the only reasonable approach to maintaining normal intergovernmental relations is to adhere to the principle of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

The Soviet policy in the field of Soviet-American relations is guided by the deep concern of our government and the entire nation with preventing nuclear war and consolidating the general peace. Senator Edward Kennedy said that one of his greatest impressions in visiting Soviet cities was the great desire for peace and friendly relations with the United States expressed by many of the Soviet people. And the senator also said that Leonid Brezhnev had expressed his support for a new effective and just strategic arms limitation agreement and other understandings on disarmament. I think Senator Kennedy, Paul Warnke and other Americans visiting our country had a very good chance to see for themselves that our government and our people are fully prepared to develop Soviet-American relations for the sake of consolidating the general peace. The prospect of relations between the two countries are promising, provided both sides pursue the principles of equality, mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

HAR

LD151011 [Editorial report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian, 8 September 1978, publishes on pages 4-6 a 2,400-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences B. Marushkin, under the heading "Chasing the Mirage of 'Moral Leadership.'" The article asserts that all Washington's foreign policy actions are backed up by an "appropriate moral and ideological formula," and this "moral extremism" is particularly prevalent in the Carter administration. Marushkin gives a historical survey of the "doctrine of 'moral leadership'" during the development of the United States, asserting that even during the "progressive" independence struggle, Americans were oppressing Indians and slaves in their own country. The present human rights campaign is seen as an extension of the traditional "crusading" and the desire to "restore the 'image' of a 'respectable, democratic America," but it is alleged to violate the "people's right to arrange their own internal affairs." The article dwells on the role of U.S. democratic institutions, which are described as an "instrument for implementing the policy of the ruling class," and makes allegations of violations of human rights within the United States and U.S. support for authoriatarian regimes. Marushkin states that America is unable to reconcile morality with political realities, and concludes:

"Symptoms of a clear violation of the 'satisfactory balance' between 'moralism' and realism are also evident in the present international campaign launched by President J. Carter's administration in defense of 'human rights.' The main result of its moral extremism is to complicate the international situation and impede the relaxation of international tension. The 'new moral rules' of detente put forward by the U.S. administration are undoubtedly impeding the process of improving mutual relations between countries with different systems and run counter to the commitment to observe the principles of peaceful coexistence, on which a relevant agreement has already been reached between the USSR and the United States. It cannot be denied that the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT is realistic when it asks the question: 'Can cooperation between great powers flourish on one level, while Russia and America are in a state of sharp and possibly dangerous confrontation on other levels?'

"A strange situation is developing from the viewpoint of logic and international law. The principles of peaceful coexistence assume cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems and, consequently, with different concepts of democracy, individual rights and so forth. But the U.S. administration is trying to interpret this existing, historically based difference as an obstacle to cooperation. Surely more than 60 years of the joint existence of socialism and capitalism on the same planet is enough to convince U.S. political circles that the economic, political and ideological differences between the two opposed social systems are not an insuperable obstacle to cooperation? Suffice it to recall World War II, when the USSR and the United States cooperated effectively in the anti-Hitler coalition, for the sake of higher aims.

"On the basis of moral criteria, which are equally precious to all mankind, it becomes clear to everyone that one such higher aim is the preservation of peace and, therefore, the development of detente and cooperation. In the face of this moral imperative, claims to leadership and monopoly in both the military and moral spheres are a historical anachronism. It is no accident that an experienced politician like H. Kissinger wrote, as early as 1975: 'Today we are becoming convinced that, like most other nations in history, we can neither escape from this world, nor rule over it.... We can no longer hope that moral judgments expressed categorically will receive wide support.... The time has come to look reality soberly in the eyes.'

"And H. Kissinger is not alone in this opinion. Fears are being voiced with increasing frequency in the United States that, 'having assumed the role of moral police officer,' as the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote in March 1977, the United States might be as much alone as in the past, when it tried to be the military police. Well, the warning is fully justified, and it makes sense to think about it seriously."

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN DEMANDS NEW ARMS PROGRAM

LD151052Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The defense secretary of the United States has submitted to Congress a fresh list of programs for buying weapons and for developing new weapons systems that President Carter and the Defense Department want to be included in the military allocations bill for the 1979 fiscal year. Speaking to the Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives, George [name as heard] Brown as usual tried to frighten the congressmen with the bogey of a Soviet military threat. The new programs indicate that the United States is aiming first and foremost at expanding its aggressive, offensive arsenal.

PENTAGON REPORTEDLY READY TO DEPLOY NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD151500Y Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 15, TASS--The American magazine THE PROGRESSIVE writes with concern about the American military's plans to start deployment of the neutron bomb with the help of a bypassing manoeuvre. He writes that despite the temporary ban placed by the U.S. President on the neutron bomb production, it can begin already in October this year. Since new accomplishments in technology make it possible to turn comparatively easily conventional weapons into neutron ones, the Pentagon is going, THE PROGRESSIVE writes, to start without extra noise the production of the main components of this monstrous weapon of mass destruction without the Congress's special approval.

THE PROGRESSIVE points out that the idea of development of the neutron bomb in a way that would formally not violate the U.S. President's promises, was advanced by General Joseph Bratton, head of the Pentagon's nuclear program, during closed-door hearings at the House Armed Services Subcommittee in April this year. Bratton, THE PROGRESSIVE writes, assured the congressmen that the plan received full approval of the President.

In accordance with the Pentagon's designs, "modernized" in the first place will be the Lance missiles and shells of 8-inch howitzers, operational with the American troops in Western Europe.

If American legislators and the public do not interfere right away, THE PROGRESSIVE writes, the Pentagon will soon get new weapons it has long been seeking and the threat of a thermonuclear holocaust will grow.

BRIEFS

USSR-U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE--Tbilisi, September 7, TASS--A Soviet-American conference on plant protection ended in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (Caucasus). The conference was held in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement between the USSR and the USA concluded in 1972. The plans and programme of cooperation for 1979-1980 were determined at the conference. The next meeting of Soviet and American scientists is planned to be held next year in Washington. The head of the U.S. delegation, Dr Tweedy, told a TASS correspondent that environmental protection is a problem for entire mankind. Cooperation of the USSR and the USA in this sphere proceeds successfully. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD]

PEKING PLANS TO MAKE JAPAN MILITARY PARTNER

OW151037Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Aleksandrov commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been only a month since the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was signed in Peking. However, the Peking leaders' words and deeds since that time eloquently prove that misgivings expressed in Japan over the treaty are not superfluous. The Japanese are afraid that the treaty will not bring peace to Japan and that it might draw Japan into the Peking leadership's adventurous policy, which is a danger to the Asian people's cause of peace and security.

Speaking at a Peking banquet on the eve of the 33d anniversary of the signing of Japan's surrender, Liao Cheng-chi, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said that the struggle against hegemonism would be carried on vigorously. He stressed that the antihegemony clause in the Japan-China treaty is an important component of it.

Soon thereafter, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with 50 representatives of three groups of Japanese visitors and told them that the significance of the Japan-China treaty lay in the fact that the treaty strengthened the capabilities of both Japan and China for countering hegemonism. But Teng did not think that his brainwashing of Japanese politicians and social activists with the PRC's anti-Soviet spirit was enough. He invited 13 well-known Japanese journalists to [words indistinct] and told them that, since the hegemony clause is included in the text of the treaty, there would be more [word indistinct] between Japan and China then before. He then scared the Japanese journalists by saying: "Where the threat to us comes from is clear to everyone." The Chinese vice premier went on to express his support for Japan's military buildup, [words indistinct] in favor of an arms race and called on Japan to place itself under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. He said all this to the Japanese people--a people who experienced the first holocaust of atomic attacks in the world--at a time when they are persistently demanding the complete abolition of nuclear arms. At his meeting with the Japanese journalists, Teng also taught Japan how to establish its relations with Vietnam, taking an undisguised hegemonist stand toward Japan.

The turn of events which followed proves that the first (?focal point) was none other than military cooperation between Peking and Tokyo. The first official delegation China sent to Tokyo was a military delegation led by Chinese Army Deputy Chief of General Staff Chang Tsai-chien, who is close to Teng Hsiao-ping. Japanese officials tried to give Chang's visit to Japan the appearance of a mere stopover on his way to Mexico. However, Chang's itinerary while he was in Japan gives a vivid description of the far-reaching goals of his visit.

Meeting Japanese journalists in Peking on 8 September, a Chinese general expressed the Chinese leadership's wish to import military equipment from Japan. This statement also merits attention. In addition, a KYODO correspondent reported from Peking that a ranking Chinese Army officer told of China's plan to build intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear-powered submarines on its own.

After making a comprehensive analysis of all these remarks and reports, observers do not rule out the possibility that sooner or later, Japan and China will start an arms trade. How can one view all these facts as compatible with Japan's official statements on the peaceful nature of the Japan-China treaty? Undoubtedly, the Chinese leadership, availing itself of the treaty, is openly drawing Japan into its military plans and Japan has not voiced any opposition to this. On the contrary, judging from reports from Tokyo, Japan is ready to help strengthen the war industry in China, which is not keeping its (?war) plans secret.

[illegible] Japanese source's statement that there is no change in Japan's policy to deepen [illegible] with the Soviet Union is well known in the Soviet Union. However, this statement, repeated over and over again, has not yet been substantiated by any practical deeds. Japan's actual deeds render the statement's credibility questionable. The prospect of military cooperation between Peking and Tokyo has created a great deal of apprehension in the Southeast Asian countries. The Southeast Asian peoples are clearly aware of Peking's ambition to dominate their region. The Southeast Asian countries are saying that the Japan-China treaty has opened the possibility of China's military buildup with the aid of Japan and some other countries and, accordingly, that the Chinese leaders will be able to pursue their expansionist policy toward the region more aggressively.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD151744Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--Peking's great-power line towards the socialist and developing countries of Southeast Asia arouses public protests in that vast region. Numerous articles in the press of the countries of Southeast Asia note the growing danger of the hegemonic policy of the blackmail and diktat pursued by the Chinese leadership there.

Delhi. Peking's foreign policy moves constitute a threat to freedom and independence of the Asian countries, to the cause of peace in Asia, Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan writes in the NEW AGE weekly. In the east, the Chinese leadership strives for an alliance with Japan's militaristic circles. A reflection of Peking's hegemonic policy is its aggressive actions against Vietnam, annexationist demands on a number of neighbour states. China's policy vis-a-vis India, N.K. Krishnan notes, is as before based on pressure and blackmail and is directed against India's national interests. Peking continues support for the separatists and is stepping up its subversive activity on the borders with India.

Canberra. The Chinese Government does not conceal its plans vis-a-vis the countries of Southeast Asia claiming territories of Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, many islands and a considerable part of India's territory, notes the New Zealand TRIBUNE. Peking is increasing pressure on the Chinese residents in those countries with the aim of turning them into China's "fifth column". The newspaper emphasizes that Peking is pursuing the same aims in Southeast Asia as the Western imperialist circles.

Jakarta. The policy of the Peking leadership vis-a-vis ethnic Chinese is a source of growing concern for the developing states of South and Southeast Asia, writes the newspaper MERDEKA. The concern of the governments and public of the countries in the region, is explained by many factors, above all, the striving of the Peking authorities to use ethnic Chinese as a tool for increasing their influence in the Asian states and bringing pressure to bear on them. Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations repeatedly noted in their official statements that in a certain situation China is capable of assigning to Chinese communities in the countries of Southeast Asia a "special mission", consisting in an attempt to undermine the stability of the young developing states, MERDEKA notes.

Singapore. The member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are alarmed by the fact that Peking is kindling the flames of Chinese nationalism, manipulating the problem of the persons of Chinese nationality in its relations with Vietnam, the INSIGHT Journal notes. Peking's actions for the "protection of interests" of the Chinese living in that area have fully borne out all of these suspicions. While passing over in silence the difficulties of the Chinese in Kampuchea, China has launched a noisy campaign on the position of this group of population in Vietnam. This fact is another proof of the suspicions, which have long existed in the countries of Southeast Asia, that Peking when it suits its interests, uses the Chinese minority in the southern countries as a tool of political pressure, the INSIGHT notes.

NOBRE DA COSTA'S GOVERNMENT IN PORTUGAL RESIGNS

Assembly Rejects Government Program

LD151322Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, September 15, TASS--The Assembly of the Republic of Portugal rejected by a majority vote the programme of the government of A. Nobre da Costa, which was formed nearly three weeks ago. Socialists, centrists and independent deputies voted for this proposal contained in the resolution of the Portuguese Socialist Party. MP's from the Social Democratic Party voted against, while the Communists abstained. As the resolution of the Socialist Party was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote, the other resolutions were not tabled for voting.

Now according to the Portuguese Constitution, the Cabinet of Nobre da Costa is to resign. It is to attend to routine administrative work up to the forming of a new cabinet holding early parliamentary elections. A final decision on this issue is to be taken by President A. Ramalho Eanes.

Explaining the stand of the Portuguese Communist Party, Communist deputy J. Serra said that the decision of the Portuguese Communist Party to vote only for its resolution is due to the striving to preserve the stability of the state bodies, to avoid a conflict between the president of Portugal and the Assembly of the Republic. In spite of some positive aspects, he noted, the programme of the Cabinet of A. Nobre da Costa is directed at resorting the positions of the capitalist and landowners. It does not go with the interests of the working masses of Portugal.

The Communist deputy also noted that after the programme was rejected, possibilities have opened for forming a cabinet based on democratic principles, on mutual understanding between the Socialists, Communists and other democratic forces.

Government Resignation Decree

LD161206Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, September 16, TASS--President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has signed a decree on the resignation of the Cabinet of A. Nobre da Costa, which was formed nearly three weeks ago. The decision has been taken according to Portugal's Constitution, after the Assembly of the Republic voted down by an overwhelming majority vote the programme of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet of A. Nobre da Costa will continue attending to the country's current affairs until the cabinet crisis is resolved.

TASS Comments on Fall

LD151915Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

["Tense Times in Lisbon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Labenko writes:

The hopes of some observers that the political crisis in Portugal will be settled after the formation of August 29 of the government of Alfredo Nobre da Costa were not justified. Quite the contrary, the "crisis of authority" became more acute. The Cabinet of "independent technocrats" fell after having existed for only two weeks, when the overwhelming majority in parliament voted non-confidence for its programme on September

The government that resigned must formally engage in current affairs until a new administration is formed in Lisbon. But in view of the fact that the ministers of the Nobre da Costa Cabinet have not yet started implementing the adopted programme, it becomes obvious that a government vacuum now exists in Lisbon.

It is precisely the government programme that served as the touchstone for the political parties to examine the intentions of technocrat-ministers and they said "no" to the Cabinet by the majority vote.

The agrarian policy of the government that is "free" from party affiliation came up under particularly sharp criticism. As it was stressed by representatives of the democrat forces, it envisaged restoration of the positions of landowners that they lost after the revolution of 1974 and actually meant liquidation of the land reform. In that Agrarian policy, the stake was made on returning lands to former owners or payment of large compensations to those landlords on whose lands cooperative economic of peasants have already been formed.

The complexity of the government crisis lies in the fact that the cabinet that was rejected by the deputies caused displeasure of both the left- and the right-wing political forces.

The left parties declared against the further stay in office of the Nobre da Costa government for the reason that, just as the previous governments, it intended to continue the course of relinquishing the positions under the onslaught of local and multinational monopolies, and the right-wing parties were indignant that these positions are being left too slowly. Such reactionary groupings as the "independent movement for national reconstruction" and others go much further and demand, for instance, "immediate disbandment" of the Assembly of the Republic and the holding of the referendum on the "new constitution" that would be a step backward as compared with Portugal's present fundamental law.

It is clear that the manoeuvres of reaction are actually aimed at liquidation of the democratic regime in Portugal and at bringing back the times of fascism.

In this situation, the Portuguese communists declare that a government on a democratic basis can be formed now through achieving mutual understanding among the Communist Party, Socialists and other progressive forces. Such a stand meetings with understanding and support of the Portuguese public and opens prospects for taking the country out of the long-drawn political crisis which is interwoven closely with the financial and economic crisis.

Reasons Government Fell

LD160904Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] By a majority vote, the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic has rejected Nobre da Costa government program. In office for less than 3 weeks, the nonparty cabinet must now resign, thus prompting a new government crisis. Moscow Radio observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The fall of Nobre da Costa's government was a direct result of its program. This program did not consider the main concerns of most Portuguese today--namely, the determination to defend the democratic gains of the April revolution, and first and foremost, the nationalizations, the agrarian reform, the workers control and social legislation. The program did not contain any constructive means to overcome the politico-economic crisis and did not take into consideration the interests of the working masses. On the contrary, as the leader of the parliamentary group, Carlos Brito, said at the Assembly of the Republic, the program was geared toward defending the interests of big capital and landowners.

of expropriated lands to their former owners. The payment of huge compensations to the owners of nationalized firms and to former big landowners was envisaged as a basic task, in order to gain the confidence of domestic and foreign creditors, especially the IMF.

At the same time, Nobre da Costa was calling on the Portuguese to make further sacrifices, on the premise of stabilizing the Portuguese situation. Nobre da Costa's program was rejected by the Assembly of the Republic. Explaining the position of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], Communist deputy Jaime Serra stated that the PCP decision to vote only for its own motion was due to the PCP wish to maintain the stability of the state organs and prevent a conflict between the president and the Assembly.

What do the lessons drawn from the new government crisis show? They show that the solution to the complex and acute problems currently confronting Portugal require the utmost respect for the democratic gains achieved after the overthrow of fascism. The experience of previous governments also clearly shows that the policy of capitalist and monopolish recovery cannot solve the main national problems and only leads to their deterioration.

Under the present circumstances, the PCP points out, possibilities to form a government based on democratic principles and on a mutual understanding between Socialists, Communists and other democratic forces, have emerged.

TASS REPORTS GISCARD-SCHMIDT MEETING IN AACHEN

LD151710Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 15, TASS--A two-day West German-French summit meeting ended in Aachen today. The meeting was of a consultative nature. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the press notes, discussed mostly monetary-financial problems. The main attention was given to the creation of the so-called "European monetary system." These plans were studied by the Bremen session of the Council of European Communities on July 6-7. The purpose of the European monetary system is to provide protection against the depreciation of the American dollar.

The participants in the Aachen meeting also discussed questions of disarmament, international trade, the situation in the EEC and in the African Continent, as well as the Middle East problem.

KEKKONEN, KOSYGIN END UNOFFICIAL VISIT, RETURN HOME

Kekkonen Departs for Home

LD171800Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Petrozavodsk, September 17, TASS--President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland has today left for Helsinki from Petrozavodsk, the capital of the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Karelia. He was on an unofficial friendly visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Urho Kekkonen and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the main building of the Kostomushka ore concentration mills under construction in Karelia's territory in cooperation with Finnish firms.

The president of Finland was seen off at the airport by Aleksey Kosygin.

Kosygin Returns to Moscow

LD1712ZY Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 17 Sep 78 LA

[Text] Moscow September 17, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin has today arrived in Moscow from Petrozavodsk, the capital of the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Karelia. In Karelia he met with President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland, who was on an unofficial friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Aleksey Kosygin and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the main building of the Kostomuksha ore concentration mills under construction in Karelia's territory in cooperation with Finnish firms.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 17 September reports Kosygin's arrival in Moscow, noting that "Comrade Kosygin was met by Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR council of ministers; Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials." The report also notes that Finnish President Kekkonen arrived in Helsinki today after being seen off from Petrozavodsk by Kosygin.]

'DISCRIMINATORY ASPECTS' OF ITALIAN TRADE POLICY NOTED

LD151021Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37 8 Sep 78 pp 10-11 LD

[A. Pokrovskiy article: "For Mutual Benefit"]

[Excerpts] Italy is one of the Soviet Union's biggest business partners: It holds third place in terms of the volume of the USSR's trade with West European countries. Italian business circles were among the first in the West to evaluate realistically the benefits of the international division of labor with socialist states and to gamble on developing it. Italians are convinced that the level of trade that has now been reached is not the limit: The two countries have great possibilities for expanding mutually advantageous business exchange. This has been shown in the further development of interstate cooperation. The agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation was concluded between the USSR and Italy in July 1974; a long-term program for the realization of joint aspects and the expansion of industrial collaboration and reciprocal deliveries of commodities in 1975-1979 was signed in October 1975.

But there are still many obstacles in the way of Soviet-Italian business cooperation. Eliminating them would make it possible to extend the range of foreign economic relations. It is a question, in particular, of the discriminatory aspects of the commercial policy which Italy applies to the Soviet Union. Lists of so-called strategic goods, whose export to the Soviet Union is banned, continue to apply. Quantitative restrictions apply to imports to Italy from the USSR. The question of commercial discrimination connected with Italy's Common Market membership is also an acute one. All this has an adverse effect on the nature of business exchange, whose chief stimulus is mutual advantage.

Italy's support for the policy of detente plays a substantial role in creating a favorable atmosphere for the successful development of Soviet-Italian economic relations. It has long been proved that business cooperation and political and military detente are inseparable. Italy's political and business circles have been persuaded in practice that the broadening of business exchange meets the country's national interests and in the long term can serve as a guarantee that relations between the USSR and Italy as a whole will continue to follow a rising curve.

GORSHKOV'S ACTIVITIES, SPEECH IN SWEDEN REPORTED

LD161258Y Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Stockholm that the commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, Adm Sergey Gorshkov, who is paying an official visit to Sweden, has visited a naval base and has made a trip to Linkoeping to visit Datasaab, which specializes in producing electronic apparatus.

Soviet ambassador to Sweden Mikhail Yakovkev gave a reception for Sergey Gorskhov. Those who attended included Commander of the Swedish Navy Vice Admiral Bengt Lundvall and other officers from the Swedish Armed Forces. Sergey Gorshkov, who delivered a speech, stressed that the USSR regards consolidation of peace and cooperation in Europe, including the north, as an important part of the struggle for peace in the world.

Gorshkov Leaves for Home

LD162214Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, 16 September--The official visit to Sweden by Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy and fleet admiral of the Soviet Union, who has been here at the invitation of Vice Admiral B. Lundvall, commander in chief of the Swedish Navy, has ended.

During his stay Sergey Gorshkov was received by E. Kornmark, minister of defense, General S. Synnrgren, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Vice Admiral B. Lundvall, commander in chief of the Navy.

He was briefed on the organization and military training of the Swedish Navy, he visited the Musko Naval Base, the Karlskrona Naval College, and a division of motor torpedo boats and went on board the submarine and destroyer Smaaland.

Sergey Gorshkov flew home today.

KOSYGIN CABLES NEW ICELANDIC PRIME MINISTER

LD151656Y Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin addressed a telegram to Prime Minister of Iceland Olafur Johannesson extending to him sincere congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to this post. In his reply telegram Olafur Johannesson expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

TASS REPORTS ELECTION OF CAPTAIN-REGENTS IN SAN MARINO

LD160918Y Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rome, September 16. TASS--The Grand National Council (parliament) of San Marino has elected new captain-regents performing the functions of head of state. They are Chairman of the San Marino Communist Party Ermenegildo Gasperoni and member of the Central Committee of the San Marino Socialist Party Adriano Reffi. Captain-regents are elected in San Marino for a term of six months. The ceremony of their inauguration is to be held on October 1. It is for the first time for more than 20 years that representatives of the Communist and Socialist parties were elected captain-regents of the republic.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Vasilyev in PRAVDA

LD151547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA Correspondent A. Vasilyev under general heading: "The Near East Knot"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 September--The Camp David talks have been going on for a week now. Information is extremely sparse. "The fundamental disagreements at Camp David remain unresolved," states the headline of a report from the United States published on the front page of the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR. Two other Cairo papers-AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH--note that the sides cannot agree on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories and the solution of the Palestinian question. They also note that there is still a "gulf" between the positions of both sides. The papers complain that Carter "is not performing the role of a full partner in the talks" and is not helping the Egyptian side.

U.S., Arab Press Comment Noted

LD151940Y Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--There is an atmosphere of uncertainty about the tripartite meeting which continues at Camp David. It is kept secret from the public although the problems discussed concern the future of one of the "hottest" points on the globe. Therefore the secret character of the talks cannot but cause concern among the world public. The pressmen covering the meeting have to be content with White House Press Secretary Jody Powell's vague hints and speculation by sources close to the conference circles.

As is reported by the Washington POST, the Camp David meeting has dragged on so long that Powell had to recognize at yesterday's press conference that the "final stage," the beginning of which he mentioned earlier, may prove to be the longest one. The newspaper says that the White House press secretary tried to moderate expectations concerning the outcome of the talks. He said that there is still no basis for a settlement and that the sides concerned should display greater flexibility.

Political observers take this statement as a hint that Egypt's position should be more "flexible." It is precisely on As-Sadat that Washington's pressure is now focussed.

The Arab public continues discussing the separate talks being held overseas behind the backs of the peoples. The Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID says that the White House "wants the Egyptian president to make new concessions to the Zionists."

The only thing which can be acceptable to the Arabs, says the Kuwait newspaper, AL-QHADDAF, is reconvention of the Geneva conference, provided it is attended by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and co-chaired by the USSR and the USA.

The Beirut weekly FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH writes: "It has long been a strategic aim of American imperialism to establish military bases in the Middle East for suppressing national liberation movements there and for ensuring control over oil. Also prominent in the American designs is the possibility of securing military positions threatening the countries of the socialist community, the USSR in the first place." The newspaper points out that such aggressive designs represent a great danger to the progressive forces in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

Yegorov Commentary

LD161802Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

For a second week now, the secret talks are being pursued at Camp David under the patronage of the U.S. President, with the aim to achieve a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. Although the talks were publicised by American propaganda as a tripartite meeting between partners, in reality the final round of the talks has been an on-and-off bargaining either between Carter and As-Sadat or between Carter and Begin. As to As-Sadat and Begin, they did not meet at all during the last eight days. A State Department spokesman refused any comment with regard to this absence of any contact. At the same time, the spokesman denied rumours in the press to the effect that a "crisis" had developed at the talks and that As-Sadat was even going to leave Camp David.

The local journalists are ironically refering to the current U.S. diplomacy of such alternating meetings as "mini-shuttle" diplomacy on the analogy with the "shuttle diplomacy" of the past, which had brought Egypt onto the path of capitulation when it agreed to participate in the separate talks with Israel.

Activisation of the U.S. role at the talks is attributed here above all by the desire of the American side to reach a separate deal between As-Sadat and Begin at an earlier date. The fact is that the prestige of the White House largely hinges on the outcome of the talks since it was the initiator of the meeting. An agreement between Egypt and Israel is necessary for Washington in order to consolidate its military and political presence in the Middle East. Within the American official circles, talk is going on that allegedly only the sending of U.S. military contingents to the Middle East and creation of U.S. military bases there will provide the indispensable "safeguards" for the separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

Informed sources associate with such talk the surprise appearance at Camp David of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, who had consulted with Carter and held meetings with the members of the U.S. delegation.

It appears that despite all the efforts on the part of U.S. diplomacy, the process of the Camp David talks has been extremely difficult. Considering that Israeli Premier Begin stubbornly refuses to agree to any compromise especially with regard to such important issues as the future of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, the American side is stepping up its pressure on As-Sadat increasingly demanding more "flexibility" on his part, i.e., concessions to Israel at the expense of the interests of the Arab nations. As-Sadat, judging by the press reports, is displaying the "understanding" wanted of him. Egypt, the UPI reports, is doing all it can to keep the talks going.

More Press Reaction Cited

LD172044Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--The White House has officially announced that the tripartite Camp David meeting will end its work on Sunday. In conditions of top secrecy of the negotiations, the American press, having no authentic information, makes only guess-work on a possible outcome of the meeting. The New York TIMES Press Service believes that the negotiations will be a failure and their participants will not be able to specify the framework of further steps.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, told correspondents he could not say whether sufficient flexibility will be displayed by both sides in the time left before the end of the meeting towards attaining progress necessary for continuation of the negotiations.

Political commentators have drawn attention to the fact that Powell, speaking on the procedure of publication of the final documents of the meeting, did not rule out a possibility that not all of them would be published. Meanwhile, it is known that one of the main questions discussed in Camp David was intensification of the "military presence" of the United States in the Middle East, including establishment of American military bases in the Sinai and stationing American troops in that area.

The main problems of the Middle East conflict still remain outstanding. As was reported by the FRANCE PRESS agency, Begin would not hear of withdrawal, even after a long period of time of the Israeli troops from the occupied areas, and continues to insist on Israel's military presence in the Western Bank of the River Jordan, on establishment of 12 fortified areas there and also on preservation of dozens of Israeli paramilitary settlements.

As-Sadat, under the pressure of the United States, has already made new major concessions. The Washington POST, for instance, writes, that for a number of questions, but [for] the problem of sovereignty of the Western Bank, agreement has already been reached, including adoption of new measures on ensuring security (certainly, of Israel--editor) on the Western Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in the Sinai. But As-Sadat fears that his consent with all Israel's demands would deprive him of the last allies of Egypt in the Middle East amid the most reactionary Arab regimes.

On September 16 James Carter made yet another attempt to exert pressure upon As-Sadat to avoid failure of the meeting. Their talk continued for two hours and a half. As usual, nothing has been disclosed of the results of these contacts.

Characterizing the atmosphere of unprecedented secrecy around the meeting, the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH ironically writes that the outside world knows only of trivial things concerning the negotiations. Well known is everything about promenades and bicycle trips in Camp David, the chess games played. It is difficult to imagine that the participants in the negotiations are statesmen, but not tourists enjoying the beauty of the forest.

The separate bargaining in Camp David is being resolutely denounced in the Arab world.

Arab peoples, writes the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, are against the Camp David negotiations; they are against establishment of "peace, American-way," in the Middle East. The United States and Israel are brought together by the common strategy towards the Middle East. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine what is behind the world "peace" in American proposals.

The Arab people of Palestine and their only legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization--turn down the way of separate deals. This was stated in Damascus by Chairman of the National Council Palestine Khalid al-Fahum. They will continue the struggle for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, including their right to have a state of their own.

'Arafat Condemns Talks

LD172102Y Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 17, TASS--The United States wants to create a semblance of progress in the process of the Middle East settlement and thereby to gain time for further manoeuvring. This is how Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, characterized the aims of the tripartite Camp David meeting in an interview to the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. The ultimate aim of the United States, he stressed, is establishment of American control over the Middle East and Arab oil. To further this aim, the United States seeks to prevent reinstatement of the national rights of the Palestinians and establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Exactly in this context one should consider the attempts to exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, from negotiations on settlement of the Middle East problem.

President as-Sadat has been authorized by nobody to conduct negotiations either on behalf of the Palestinians or on behalf of other Arab peoples, said Yasir 'Arafat.

The Tel Aviv-proposed conception of "self-government" for the Palestinians in the Western Bank of the River Jordan, which envisages the preservation of Israel's military presence there, is aimed at suppressing and eliminating political and military forces of the Palestinian resistance movement. Camp David is not the beginning of a new stage, but only one of the stages on the way leading to realization of American plans, said the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Touching upon the developments in Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat said that the current developments in that country are only one of the manifestations of an imperialist consipracy against Arab peoples. Armed clashes, provoked by Lebanese conservatives with Israel's support, have the aim to create the pretext for interference from outside, he said.

Yasir 'Arafat called for stronger links between the Arab peoples fighting for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, and all progressive anti-imperialist forces.

Camp David Agreements Signed

LD181040Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Camp David talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt on a separate Middle East settlement have closed, lasting 12 days. President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have signed two documents which outline the basic principles of a separate settlement and envisage the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty in 3-months time. The Israeli occupation of the captured Arab lands will in fact continue. All the documents will be published in full later today. Their signing was announced in the White House by President Carter and the two other participants in the talks on their return from Camp David.

CAIRO MEETING OF 'REACTIONARY' ARAB REGIMES ENDS

LD151932Y Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 15, TASS--A regular session of the Council of the League of Arab Countries on the level of foreign ministers has ended in the Egyptian capital. It failed to produce any results.

the Egyptian leadership and belonging to the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation"--Syria, Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Democratic Yemen--as well as by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is a member of the Arab League. The representative of Iraq did not come to Cairo as well. So the calls to restore "Arab solidarity" did not sound quite convincingly at the session. The reactionary Arab regimes put this term into circulation to conceal their attempts to whitewash As-Sadat's notorious "initiative."

A resolution that was adopted at the meeting speaks of the need for continued efforts by the "Committee of Arab Solidarity" headed by the president of Sudan, J. Numayri. Meantime the committee's mission is in an impasse because the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation has refused to cooperate with it in protest against the continuation of As-Sadat's separate course.

The question of the further stay in Lebanon of the inter-Arab peace keeping force was also studied on the request of the Lebanese delegation. No reports on the adoption of concrete decisions on this problem were published.

ISRAELI FORCES ON LEBANESE BORDER REPORTEDLY ALERTED

LD161928Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 16, TASS--The newspaper AN-NAHAR reports that the Israeli Army units stationed near the Lebanese frontier have been alerted. Additional army reinforcements and military equipment are being moved to the area where a great number of tanks are concentrated. From the Lebanese territory it can be seen how Israeli lorries with ammunition and reinforcements are also continuously moving towards Syria, to the area of the Golan Heights. Yesterday Israeli warplanes repeatedly intruded into the air space of Lebanon and made reconnaissance flights over the country's southern areas. Many Lebanese newspapers point out that Israeli military preparations are the most menacing ever since the 1973 war.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1535 GMT on 17 September, in a Beirut-datelined report entitled "Tension Taking on Point," notes that "The Israeli military continues to aggravate tension on the frontier with Lebanon and Syria. Four paratrooper brigades and tank units with a total strength of about 60,000 officers and men are concentrated in direct proximity of the Lebanese frontier, reports the Palestinian information agency WAFA. Israeli field engineers are enlarging roads and making passes in minefields. The Israeli aviation, which makes reconnaissance flights over Lebanon, largely intensified its activities. Israeli Army units are patrolling the main roads in the south Lebanese areas controlled by conservatives. Local observers draw attention to the fact that the Israeli propaganda intensively circulates false rumours on 'a large build-up of Palestinian presence' in the south. The Tel Aviv leadership, it is noted here, seek to openly interfere under this pretext into the developments in the country on the side of the Army for Defence of the South of Lebanon, which was formed out of conservatives under the aegis of Israel itself."]

ISRAEL CONTINUES 'CAMPAIGN OF TERROR' ON WEST BANK

LD161114Y Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 16, TASS--The Israeli authorities are continuing their campaign of terror against the Arab population of Israel and the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

The decision to destroy Al-Mafjir village in Galilee and confiscate peasant lands aroused a wave of indignation among Arab public. The occupiers are carrying out mass arrests in Hebron. The inhabitants of the town are not allowed to go to Jordan to see their relatives. The occupation authorities strongly increased the rate of pay for medical services to the Arab population in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0955 GMT on 16 September carries a Beirut-datelined report entitled "Following the Line of Annexation". The report says: "The Israeli authorities, disregarding the U.N. decisions, continue implementing their plan of large-scale construction of militarised settlements in the occupied territories. According to a report of the PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY, it is planned to build soon another three settlements on the outskirts of the town of Hebron on the West Bank of the Jordan River. It will be inhabited by more than 200 Israeli families. Industrial enterprises and factories are to be built in these settlements, the agency notes.

["Striving to change the cultural aspect of the indigenous Arab lands, the Israeli authorities are requisitioning historical monuments in the occupied territories, are carrying out an organized campaign of plunder of sacred Arab places. Israeli tourist companies are given wide rights for the construction of tourist centres, hotels and campings in the occupied Arab lands.

["The Israeli occupation authorities increasingly more often have recourse to forcible seizure of lands of the indigenous inhabitants, confiscating their houses and property. Such measures make the indigenous population emigrate to other Arab countries. In the course of this year alone, tens of thousands inhabitants on the West Bank of the Jordan River were forced to abandon their homes."]

CONSERVATIVES CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD151600Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 15, TASS--Armed groupings of right-wing forces are continuing provocative actions preventing a stabilization in the south of Lebanon. Yesterday, artillery of the conservatives stationed in Marj'uyun again intensively shelled the positions of the U.N. interim force. Right-wing Christian detachments have repeatedly opened fire with the use of heavy guns in the recent two days on the populated localities of An-Nabatiyah, Burgus, Qawqabah and others. There are killed and injured among civilians, and a large number of houses was destroyed in villages. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli artillery also took part in the barbarous shellings.

According to reports reaching here, commander of the "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon" Haddad is taking fresh steps for turning the areas under the control of the conservatives into an independent entity named "free Lebanon." Basing himself on Tel Aviv's open support, he issued an order on exchanging identity papers of inhabitants of the areas bordering on Israel for new ones. The order says that shortly only new papers will be valid in the territory of southern Lebanon. Leaflets issued by the conservatives contain open threats against Lebanese citizens evading the exchange of identity papers.

At the same time, Israeli military are ostentatiously continuing military preparations on Lebanon's border. According to a report on the newspaper AS-SAFIR, intensive movement of Israeli military equipment has been registered in the AL-Urqub area in recent days. Tanks and personnel armoured carriers are patrolling along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Israel and its agents among the rightists, says the statement issued here by the Joint Committee of Lebanese National Action set up by the national patriotic forces and the country's National Front. The statement stresses the necessity of prolonging the mandate of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, which is charged with the task of ensuring security in all of that country's areas.

ARMED SOLDIERS CONTINUE TO PATROL TEHRAN STREETS

LD151646Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 15, TASS--In spite of a certain normalization of the situation, armed soldiers continue patrolling the main thorough fares and squares of the Iranian capital. A mammoth demonstration was held in Tehran yesterday in tribute to the memory of the victims of the massacre on September 8. Within the framework of the campaign against corruption, which is demanded by the political opposition, it has been officially announced here about the arrest of former Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources M. Ruhani and former Minister of Trade F. Mohdevi.

Majlis Takes Vote of Confidence

LD161934Y Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 16, TASS--A special session of the Iranian Majlis (the lower chamber of parliament) ended here today. It discussed the programme of the new Iranian Government and the act on martial law in Tehran and 11 other towns of the country. At the session most of the delegates gave a vote of confidence in the government, while 16 deputies were against and 74 deputies did not take part in the vote. In the course of the session, Tehran newspapers report, a number of deputies strongly criticised the policy of the administration.

Speaking at the concluding meeting of the Majlis, Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami promised "to take into account the remarks made in the course of the debate."

The Majlis session, as was already reported, was held amid the acute political atmosphere, with a wave of mass anti-government demonstrations having swept almost all major cities of the country. Many people lost their lives in clashes between demonstrators, and troops and police, according to the data published here.

In the recent days, though the situation somewhat normalized, streets and squares in the Iranian capital have been guarded, as before, by armoured carriers and army units. According to the newspaper Tehran JOURNAL, an exchange of fire took place in Tabriz yesterday. There are casualties as a result of the exchange of fire. The authorities arrested 30 people on charges of distributing anti-government leaflets.

TASS NOTES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF IRAQI CP NEWSPAPER

LD180146Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, September 17, TASS--The fifth anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B, the publication of the Iraqi Communist Party, falls due these days.

Since the very first days of its existence the newspaper has been playing a major role in the struggle for the interests of workers, peasants and revolutionary intelligentsia, says a message of greetings that has been sent to the newspaper's editorial board by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party. The newspaper has always advocated the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and alliance with all forces of progress and socialism, particularly with the USSR--a true and sincere friend of the Iraqi people. TARIQ ASH-SHA'B invariably informs the popular masses of the successes of the forces of socialism in the international arena, the struggle of the national-liberation movements and the working class against imperialism, racism and reaction, for attainment and preservation of national independence, democracy and social progress, the message runs. The newspaper plays a major role in the struggle for consolidation of the process of relaxation of international tension, for disarmament, for preservation of peace in the whole world, for unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party reaffirms that the Iraqi communists abide by the policy, shaped by the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party, the policy based on the principles of the joint struggle of all forces affiliated with the progressive national-patriotic front of the country. The Political Bureau urges the progressive forces to intensify the struggle against the criminal actions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which are trying to undermine the unity of all echelons of the world revolutionary movement.

PRAVDA REPORTS KOSYGIN'S TALKS WITH IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

LD151609Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talk in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 12 September A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T.M. Ma'Ruf, vice president of Iraq, who is in Moscow en route from Pyongyang, where he headed the Iraqi delegation to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK.

During the talk, which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations, as well as on several topical international problems of mutual interest.

It was noted on both sides that the Soviet Union and Iraq attach great significance to bilateral relations, the fruitfulness of which is confirmed by life itself. Mutual determination was stressed to further develop these relations on the firm basis of the 1972 Soviet-Iraqi Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, which is in accordance with both countries' interests.

In the discussion of international problems, particular attention was devoted to the situation in the Near East, where the atmosphere remains tense. In the opinion of both sides, great danger is presented by the efforts of Egypt and Israel, with direct U.S. participation, to achieve a separate settlement behind the back of the Arab peoples and on an anti-Arab basis. It was noted that in these conditions it is necessary to consolidate the Arab progressive forces, which reject separate deals and a capitulatory line on questions of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Taking part in the talk were, on the Soviet side--N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and O.A. Orinevskiy, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Department; on the Iraqi side--B.A. ar-Rahman, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Socialist Party; M. Hamad, Iraqi charge d'affaires in the USSR; H. Zaydan, chief of the Iraqi vice president's office.

LD151115Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 8 Sep 78 pp 8-9 LD

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "The Logic of Good Relations"]

[Excerpt] Athens--The military dictatorship collapsed in July 1974. Its ringleaders were put on trial and they, as well as the forces financed and directed by the "black colonels," were given strict sentences. Of course, these sentences were not given by the judges sitting at Koridallos Prison, where the trial of the dictators took place. They were given by the people themselves. And the sober-minded politicians who began running the country after the collapse of the military regime had to take into account the masses mood.

The Greek withdrawal from the NATO military organization was announced, the activity of U.S. military bases was restricted and relations with neighboring socialist countries and the Soviet Union gained positive development. These foreign policy changes were greeted with satisfaction by the public and the broad population. They were supported by all the democratic political parties which reappeared after the dictatorship fall.

Today it is possible to observe the extent that favorable prospects revealed after the collapse of the junta have been converted into specific deeds. In relations between Athens and socialist countries, fairly substantial progress has been achieved despite certain difficulties. Prime Minister Karamanlis has made a series of visits to neighboring socialist states and talks with those countries leaders have been held in Athens itself. Trade and economic exchange are growing steadily, cultural links between Greece and its neighbors are developing and tourism is increasing.

Relations between Greece and the Soviet Union have also expanded substantially in various spheres. As leading figures in the current government note, they are interested in developing these links. A statement saying precisely this was contained in the premier's program speech after he formed a government last year. Party leaders making up the parliamentary democratic opposition to the government also support this viewpoint.

The communists' statement calls most clearly for the development of neighborly relations. Both from the parliamentary platform and outside parliament they are demanding that the government abandon the New Democracy ruling party's slogan of "Greece belongs to the West." The Communist Party is resolutely exposing any concessions by Athens to the importunings of NATO militarists and Western monopolies and is protesting against the country's return to the NATO military structure and its entry to the Common Market. The communists consistently favor foreign policy reorientation and the comprehensive development of relations with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which is the country's second largest political party in terms of parliamentary seats, also favors expansion of links with the socialist world and opposes NATO and the EEC. A. Papandreou, the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, has often sharply criticized the inconsistency of the government in the area of foreign policy and the failure of the authorities to keep their election promises. I. Zigdhis, leader of the bourgeois Democratic Center Union Party, also spoke to me of the need to conduct a more independent and balanced foreign policy.

These statements and the feeling of broad sections of the public favoring improving and developing links with the socialist states appear even more remarkable against the background of attempts by international imperialism to seize control over the development of the Greek situation and the incessant pressure on Athens from NATO and also the Common Market headquarters, which are attempting to link complicance with Greece's request for entry into the EEC with certain concessions in the economic and political spheres. This is borne out by, for instance, a recent statement from Pentagon chief H. Brown, who said that the United States "has plans" for any situation in Greece! The Western "partners" are again demonstrating their true intentions and are encroaching on the independence and national dignity of Greece and the Greeks.

The official visit to the USSR by Greek Foreign Minister Y. Rallis, which began on 4 September, is evoking lively interest and concentrated attention not only inside Greece. On the eve of his visit to the USSR, Y. Rallis told Soviet correspondents that substantial work had been carried out in recent years toward developing relations between the two countries. According to the minister there are real opportunities for further expanding cooperation in all areas.

Exploiting these opportunities is especially desirable, since Soviet-Greek political and economic links have not yet reached the level existing in relations between the USSR and other West European states. For too long there have been attempts to keep Greece entrenched in the cold war and to hinder development of its contacts and cooperation with the socialist world. Even today some people are attempting to boost the myth of the "threat from the north" presented by the socialist states. It is quite clear that such efforts are directly opposed to the aspirations of the Greek people and their real national interests.

In the opinion of the progressive Greek public the deepening and expansion of relations with the USSR and other socialist community states is a promising trend of national foreign policy. The first steps have already been taken. It is important to continue what has been started, to consolidate and fulfill the accords which have been reached and to proceed further along the path of cooperation.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA

LD151508Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, September 15, TASS--A Soviet trade delegation has arrived here today. It is to hold talks in connection in particular with the conclusion of a first Soviet-Turkish long-term agreement, understanding in principle on the signing of which was reached during the official visit of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to the USSR in June this year.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Visits Air Force Base

LD161254Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Ethiopia on an official visit, has visited the Debra Zeit Air Force Base. Kuznetsov made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book in which he expressed a wish, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, that the airmen, and through them, that all personnel of the Ethiopian Armed Forces might continue to stand firmly in defence of the achievements of the revolution.

Attends Jijiga Festival

LD170548Y Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 16, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports: A Soviet party-and-state delegation is on an official visit in socialist Ethiopia. The delegation is led by alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

The members of the Soviet delegation, headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz today went on a tour of the Hararge Province. They were accompanied by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, other leaders of the country.

In the area of the Jijiga town the guests and the persons who accompanied them were present at military exercises of units of the Ethiopian national army. The servicemen of the friendly country demonstrated high skill of conducting modern fighting with a broad use of aviation, artillery and tank.

The guests and the persons accompanying them then went to Jijiga, and in its streets and square the envoys of the friendly countries were greeted by thousands of residents. They were calling out greetings in honour of Leonid Brezhnev, Fidel Castro and Mengistu Haile Marism, and slogans hailing friendship and solidarity of our countries.

There ceremony of opening an all-Ethiopia festival "Victory and Rehabilitation" has been held at the town's central square.

Those present were addressed by member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Zeleke Bayene. He said that the Ethiopian people's just struggle for their freedom and independence had been backed by the whole progressive mankind, primarily the peoples and communist parties of the Soviet Union and Cuba, which discharged an internationalist mission. The Soviet Union, the speaker stressed, is the main force in the anti-imperialist struggle. The CPSU and the Soviet people have always been giving extensive assistance to the national-liberation movement. The USSR's and Cuba's support to Ethiopian revolution enabled it to attain major victories.

The representative of the Provisional Military Administrative Council emphasized Ethiopia's devotion to the ideals of proletarian internationalism. He said the revolutionary forces of the eastern front were constantly perfecting their combat training, were ready to repel any intervention.

The guests and the persons accompanying them made a round of an exhibition which shows accomplishments of the economy of all provinces of Ethiopia. On view are products of agriculture and industry, handicraft articles, pieces of art. A particular section of the exhibition is devoted to combat successes of the Ethiopian national army.

A gala concert was held at the central square, with more than 15,000 representatives of all nationalities of the country taking part.

Negotiates With Fikre-Selassie

LD171714Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 17, TASS--Soviet negotiations continued here today between a Soviet party and state delegation, headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and an Ethiopian delegation headed by General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Wogderess. In the course of the negotiations, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, the sides exchanged opinions on important matters of bilateral relations, and also on some topical foreign policy problems.

U.S. MERCENARIES IN RHODESIA 'TO KILL FREEDOM FIGHTERS'

LD161220Y Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 16, TASS--A large group of U.S. mercenaries has arrived in Salisbury from London on Friday. Addressing newsmen, its leader, a certain Gill Pace cynically said that they had arrived in Rhodesia in order to kill freedom fighters in place. The head of the gang of hired murderers boasted that another two battalions of "fortune hunters" are ready to go to Salisbury on short notice from the racialist authorities. Three hundred American mercenaries are to arrive in Rhodesia soon. Most of them are professional killers, who have a rich experience in punitive operations against civilians in Vietnam.

According to the African press, every third white soldier in the Rhodesian punitive troops is a mercenary. They make the bulk of the notorious Selus Scouts detachments, which are also described as "death battalions" for their brutal massacre of peaceful African population.

NETO PRAISES SOCIALIST HELP FOR ANGOLAN RECONSTRUCTION

LD161224Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, September 16, TASS--Chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola spoke highly about the contribution of the states of the socialist community to the process of national reconstruction and strengthening the defence capacity of the People's Republic of Angola. The socialist countries, he said, are giving inestimable aid and support to Angola directed at strengthening the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people, at successful construction of socialist society in the country.

The following variations to the item entitled "Mengistu Speaks at Anniversary Rally, Attacks PRC," published in the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, were taken from PRAVDA of 13 September.

Page H 1, insert before first paragraph: Addis Ababa, 12 September--Full support for the course of socialist orientation proclaimed by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia and firm determination to defend the gains of the people's revolution were demonstrated today by the Ethiopian working people, marking the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of the feudal-monarchist regime. In the center of the capital, on Revolution Square, a mass rally was held, with the participation of tens of thousands of representatives of peasants' and city dwellers' associations and new local organs created since the victory of the revolution.

The participants in the rally warmly welcomed the appearance on the celebration platform of leaders of the PMAC and the Government of Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, as well as envoys from friendly countries who had come for the ceremony. Among them were a Soviet party and state delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba; and eminent state and party figures from other socialist community states and countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Page H 2, add after last paragraph:

Dwelling on questions of domestic policy, the PMAC chairman noted that in the years of the revolution in the country the working class has grown and strengthened considerably and its organization and political awareness have improved. This creates favorable conditions for laying a firm foundation for a future socialist society. However, he stressed, the building of such a society is impossible without a vanguard party of the proletariat. That is why the slogan of strengthening a united front of Marxist-Leninist organizations and creating a proletarian party on this basis is now acquiring particularly urgent significance. The guarantee of the revolution's success lies in the creation of such a party....supplying additional passages.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO CONGO--Moscow, September 17, TASS--Sergey Kuznetsov has been appointed USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo. Yevgeniy Afanasenko has been relieved of the post of USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo and pluralistically of USSR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe in connection with retiring on pension. Sergey Kuznetsov held a number of responsible posts in the USSR Foreign Ministry and embassies. In 1967-1971 he held the post of minister counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Italy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD]

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA'S VAJPAYEE LEAVES MOSCOW FOR TBILISI, TASHKENT

Vajpayee's 14 Sep TV Address

BK151505Y Delhi ISI in English 1433 GMT 15 Sep 78 BK

[14 September address by Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee to Soviet television]

[Text] First of all, I extend hearty greetings to you from the 620 million people of India and bring to you a message of friendship and fellow feeling.

Friendship between the Soviet Union and India has in the last many years been continuously deepening and becoming diversified. The Soviet Union and India have been cooperating with each other in almost all fields. This cooperation is for the wellbeing of the people of the two countries. It is also for the good and for the stability of Asia and the whole world. I am away from home but I feel quite at home here--I feel that I am sitting amongest friends.

In the course of this visit I had the opportunity to have detailed talks on the international situation and on bilateral questions with President Brezhnev, Prime Minister Kosygin, Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov and Foreign Minister Gromyko. Our talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and great cordiality. I have sometimes the feeling that we are so close to each other that we can clearly hear the heartbeats of each other if we so desire.

The friendship between the Soviet Union and India has not only proved to be helpful to India in normal times, but it has also stood the test of time during our moments of crisis. The contribution of the Soviet Union to the growth of modern India and to its prosperity is significant. I am confident that through personal contacts this friendship will become stronger.

Prime Minister Desai paid a visit to the Soviet Union last year. In accordance with the declaration that we issued on the occasion our relations are becoming continuously stronger. It is our hope that President Brezhnev will pay a visit to India soon and thereby give an opportunity to the people of India to welcome him.

Once again I express my goodwill to all the people of the Soviet Union.

Thank you.

Seen Off by Gromyko

LD151450Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vajpayee, India's minister of external affairs, who is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow today for Tbilisi. At the airport he was seen off by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Arrives in Tbilisi

LD151452Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vajpayee, India's minister of external affairs, who is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived in Tbilisi today from Moscow.

LD171736Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit, arrived in Tashkent from Tbilisi today. Vajpayee and those accompanying him visited the sights of the Uzbek capital, new housing areas, the Tashkent subway, and the exhibition of national achievements of the republic, and laid flowers at the momument to Shastri, the outstanding Indian public figure, at the school bearing his name.

AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD151830Y Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Mohammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i, member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of information and culture, has been in Tadzhikistan for the past 3 days. The guests visited the site of the Nurek GES on 30 August.

In an interview with a TADZHIKTA correspondent the head of the delegation said that the Nurek GES is a majestic feat by mankind. We hope that cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will produce excellent results in assimilating the power and irrigation resources of the Pyandzh, our common river, the minister stressed.

According to Bareq Shafi'i, the visit to Tadzhikistan has been extremely fruitful. The path covered by Tadzhikistan in the years of Soviet power--the path from patriarchal-feudal relations to a developed industrial-agricultural country was retraced. Most of the agreements concluded by Afghanistan since the victory of the revolution are with the USSR, he stressed.

The program for cultural and scientific cooperation that we signed in Moscow a few days ago is further evidence of the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It provides for extensive aid from the USSR in training highly qualified specialists in the most varied spheres, close contacts between the recently formed Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan and the Academy of Sciences of the Tadzhik SSR, Soviet aid in the development of the arts--cinematography and the theater--and joint archaeological digs in the regions of the rivers Balkha and Kunduza. The aim of our visit to the USSR, the head of the delegation concluded, was to further strengthen friendly ties between our two states. The visit shows that this aim has been achieved.

On 31 August the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan left Dushanbe. At Dushanbe airport the guests were seen off by Sharipov, head of a Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee department; Dadabayev, minister for popular education of the Tadzhik SSR' Nazarov, minister of culture of the Tadzhik SSR; Kalandarov, chairman of the State Committee for Radio and Television; and responsible workers of the Tadzhik SSR Foreign Ministry.

AFGHANISTAN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH S. KOREA

LD171958Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 17, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has severed its diplomatic relations with South Korea.

The Afghan Government says in its statement, published after the meeting of the Council of Ministers held today, that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognizes only one Korean state--the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

PRAVDA HAILS RESULTS OF PHAM VAN DONG VISIT TO THAILAND

LD180951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Following a Course of Neighborliness"]

[Text] Bangkok, 12 September--Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], has spent 5 days on an official friendly visit to Thailand, where he had talks with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. As the Thai-Vietnamese joint statement points out, the visit took place "in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendliness and mutual understanding."

Great attention was paid during the talks in Bangkok to discussing questions of commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Agreement was reached on Thailand's granting Vietnam long-term credit of 100 million baht to purchase Thai goods and to pay for various services. It was announced that the countries will soon exchange groups of experts to study the possibilities and prospects of cooperation in the sphere of fishing. The sides expressed mutual interest in the development of multifaceted relations.

A discussion of international problems, particularly ways to insure peace and security in Southeast Asia through collective efforts, also occupied an important place during the talks. Both sides, the statement reads, share the opinion that it is desirable to turn this zone into a zone of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, into a zone of stability and prosperity.

It is being pointed out in political circles of Southeast Asian countries that this visit has begun a new stage in relations between the SRV and Thailand, which being the biggest and most developed countries of Indochina, represent states with different political and social systems. The success of the visit reflects the growing international authority of Socialist Vietnam, which, after winning the war against U.S. aggression and achieving independence and unity, adopted a policy of establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with Southeast Asian on principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterverence in each state's internal affairs, equal rights, mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence.

The possibility of a shift away from the policy of confrontation toward normalization and cooperation in this region, which was one of the planet's "hot spots" in the recent past, was conditioned by the peace initiatives of the socialist states of Indochina, by the growing democratic and anti-imperialist movement and by the realistic positions of leading figures in the countries of Southeast Asia.

The Cabinet of Ministers headed by K. Chamanan, which was formed in Thailand last November, changed the policy of the country's one-sided orientation to energetic action to build neighborly relations with other Indochinese countries. As a result of the mutual efforts of the SRV and Thailand, embassies have been exchanged between them, an agreement has been signed on commercial, economic and technical cooperation, and agreements have been reached on other questions. Thus this visit to Thailand by the SRV prime minister has been the logical continuation of neighborly development.

The visit to Thailand by the SRV prime minister has shown the futility of the attempts by imperialist circles and Peking's expansionist forces to hinder the process of normalization in the region. The local press, radio and television unanimously evaluate the results of the talks as an important event in the life of both countries. In the words of the SRV prime minister one of its chief results is the laying of long-term foundations of friendship and trust between the two countries--which can serve as a model for other states.

INDOCHINA

VIETNAMESE TU CHAIRMAN TELLS TASS OF PRC MANEUVERS

LD160658Y Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 16, TASS--Many of the difficulties now experienced by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stem from China's expansionist policy, said Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam. Following their victory over the American aggressor and unification of the country, Nguyen Van Linh said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the Vietnamese people resumed peacetime construction and began restoring the war-ravaged economy. The heroism of the wartime became the heroism of the labour front. Workers in the south of the country immediately began setting afoot production at plants abandoned by their old owners. They thwarted attempts at sabotage and ensured uninterrupted work of factories and plants. In the city of Ho Chi Minh, after it was liberated, there were no interruptions in water and power supply. There is a growing movement of innovators who are looking for possibilities of using local raw material instead of materials formerly bought from other countries.

As in the years of war and so in the days of peace, the Vietnamese people are always conscious of the support of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Soviet machines are being used in the rice fields, in building reservoirs and other irrigation facilities. Thus, it would have been impossible to rebuild and commission textile mills in the south without the assistance of Soviet specialists.

But real peace has not yet come to Vietnamese soil, Nguyen Van Linh went on. The Kampuchean authorities, being instigated by Peking, launched aggressive actions against Vietnam. Chinese-provoked incidents began on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. Peking seeks to undermine Vietnam's economic efforts and upset public order in a number of districts of Vietnam. The purpose of its chauvinistic propaganda is to provoke disturbances in Vietnam, to instigate persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam to take violent actions against our state. China has fully withdrawn its economic assistance from Vietnam and has recalled its specialists in the hope of disrupting the construction of a number of major industrial facilities.

In these conditions, Nguyen Van Linh stressed, the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam urged all its members to "work and be ready to defend the homeland." The Vietnamese trade unions have done a great amount of work at the enterprises abandoned by the Chinese specialists. The latter were replaced by national personnel who are determined to complete construction work on these facilities and to put them into service.

The trade union organisations are conducting explanatory work among the Chinese living in Vietnam, of whom an over whelming majority were strongly against Peking's attempts to persuade them to leave the country which has become their home. Peking's propaganda succeeded to some extent only among the non-working sections of the population, whereas the Chinese workers continue honestly working at their places of employment and are taking an active part in the life of the country. Thus, Jang Tang, former worker of a cement plant and now one of its managers, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam. There are also many Chinese among the leaders of the district trade union committees.

The Government of Vietnam has given jobs to many Chinese refugees from Kampuchea. Speaking on the Hanoi television they thank the Vietnamese people for the assistance given to them and tell about repressive measures taken against them in that Peking-supported country.

By its aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Peking wants to make our country follow in the wake of its policy. Free Vietnam, which is pursuing an independent policy and which comes out for the development of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and cooperation, is an obstacle to China's expansionist aspirations. But the Vietnamese people, who won a victory over the world's biggest imperialist power, are determined to uphold their independence this time too, Nguyen Van Linh said in conclusion. The Vietnamese people will win, he said.

TU Delegation Ends Visit

LD162128Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 September--A delegation of Vietnamese trade unions familiarized itself with the activity of USSR trade unions for 4 weeks. It was headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions. The guests were staying in the USSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. At meetings with working people and a trade union aktiv Nguyen Van Linh expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people and the USSR trade unions for their constant support of the Vietnamese people in the cause of defending the liberty and independence of the motherland, and in constructing socialism on the territory of single, sovereign Vietnam. He decisively condemned the hegemonistic, great power policy of the Chinese leadership, which is a threat to peace and security of peoples in Asia and throughout the world.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC'S TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

LD141210Y Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 14, TASS--A representative for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] expressed a resolute protest to the charge d'affaires of the PRC to Vietnam against the violation of Vietnam's territorial integrity by the Chinese side.

In recent days, China continued violating Vietnam's territorial integrity and engineering provocations against our country, said the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV. The invasion on September 12 of two armed Chinese ships into Vietnam's territorial waters in the area of Quang Minh Province and the murder of a fisherman constitute a particularly serious violation of the sovereignty of the SRV. These actions are a fresh crime against the Vietnamese people. They create tension in the border areas between the two countries. The foreign ministry of the SRV strongly condemns the criminal actions of the Chinese side and demands that those guilty for the incident be punished and the damage be repayed. The Chinese side bears all responsibility for the situation, which emerged in the border areas as well as for all the consequences of its impudent actions, said the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV.

Further Report

LD151546Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 15, TASS--A representative of the Chinese Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], today was presented with a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SRV, containing a protest against the continued violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity by China's armed forces.

Following the bloody incidents at the Bac Luan and Huu Nghi border checkpoints on August 24 and 25, and the recent murder of a Vietnamese fisherman in the estuary of the river C[illegible], and to this day the armed forces of the Chinese side are constantly violating the territorial integrity of the SRV, creating a threat in border areas, impeding the normal life and labour of the Vietnamese people, the memorandum says. Starting with September 1, Chinese servicemen violated eight times the territorial integrity of the SRV in the border areas of Bac Lang Province. On September 6 a group of security agents and Chinese militiamen violated the border of Vietnam and conducted observations from height No 1207 in Muong Khuong District of Hoang Lien Son Province. Chinese vessels repeatedly sailed in Vietnamese territorial waters.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the [SRV], the memorandum stresses, resolutely protests against such actions and demands that the Chinese side stop violating the sovereignty and territorail integrity of Vietnam.

Hanoi, September 15, TASS--The Chinese authorities have committed a new brazen provocation against Vietnam in border areas between the two countries. As it is reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, on September 14th three armed Chinese vessels entered Vietnamese territorial waters in the area of Mong Kai District of Kuang Ninh Province. Using mines and grenades these vessels destroyed fishing gear and for three hours interfered with the work of Vietnamese fishermen, and threatened them. This is the third such provocation during the past three days.

PHAM VAN DONG SCORES CAMBODIA'S HOSTILE POLICY

LD1518227 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 15, TASS--Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said that Phnom Penh's hostile and reckless policy toward Vietnam would be inconceivable without the extensive support it has from the Peking leaders. This is a widely known fact, which no one disputes, the prime minister said. In this sense Kampuchea's inventions concerning Vietnam sound paradoxical and ridiculous. The aim of these inventions is to justify brutal repressions in the country and the criminal aggression against Vietnam. Pham Van Dong refuted lies spread by Peking about alleged "persecution" of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. There is no persecution of Chinese in our country, Pham Van Dong said, because our people entertain friendly sentiments toward other peoples. It is absolutely clear, he went on, that the departure of Chinese from Vietnam to China is directed and organized by the persons who are looking for an excuse for hostile actions against Vietnam.

Vietnam is a socialist country and its foreign policy is a policy of strengthening independence and sovereignty, peace, friendship and broad international cooperation. For the Vietnamese people, who are loyal to Ho Chi Minh's behests, there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. Independent Vietnam does not threaten anyone, but it will not tolerate any encroachments on its own sovereignty, Pham Van Dong stressed.

Socialist Vietnam, he said, maintains relations of close cooperation with the Soivet Union and other socialist countries. It is quite natural, therefore, that Vietnam joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The prime minister stressed that the Vietnamese people are engaged in constructive work and are confidently and optimistically looking into the future.

JAPAN'S CALL FOR SOVIET LAND, NEGOTIATIONS 'SHEER ABSURDITY'

OW1805355Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Afonin commentary: "Problems in USSR-Japan Relations"]

[Text] When discussing the present Japanese Government's foreign policy, it has recently become fashionable for official sources in Tokyo to characterize it by such descriptions as diplomacy directed toward all nations [zenhoi gaiko] or diplomacy of peace with all nations [zenhoi heiwa gaiko]. In discussing diplomatic problems, Japanese leaders seldom pass an opportunity to characterize Japanese diplomacy with these words.

However, if "zenhoi" diplomacy means a desire to maintain equal relations with all nations as a matter of principle, it is absolutely impossible to call the entire course of Japan's postwar diplomacy by that name. Japan concluded a military-political alliance with the United States in the form of a security treaty and has said that this alliance is the foundation of Japanese diplomacy. Through this alliance, Japan has been completely bound to Washington's policies and has thereby been bereft of the possibility of pursuing a true "zenhoi" diplomacy.

Japan has just taken another gigantic step in deviating from this policy of peace with all nations. Under Peking's pressure, on 12 August Japan signed a peace and friendship treaty with China which contains a so-called hegemony clause. The signing of this treaty has created the legal possibility of Japan being drawn into the Peking leadership's chauvinist, hegemonist policy which, as is well-known, poses an increasingly real threat to other nations.

Despite official denials, it is commonly believed in Japan that so-called "zenhoi" diplomacy is, in fact, assuming a distinctively biased character and is more and more being directed against the Soviet Union. ASAHI SHIMBUN said: Regardless of Japan's intentions, it cannot be denied that the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the Japan-China peace treaty are increasing feelings of alienation on the part of the Soviet Union. No wonder voices which demand that Japan adopt a more active, friendlier policy toward the Soviet Union have been echoing throughout Japan since the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty!

In an interview carried by Japan TIMES the day after the signing of the Japan-China treaty, former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura called on Japan to take a more forward-looking attitude toward the Soviet Union. A 26 August ASAHI SHIMBUN commentary said: It is an objective fact that the Japan-China treaty has pushed Japan one step closer to Peking. Accordingly, now is the time for Japan to take some action to strengthen its friendship with Moscow.

Some people have made even stronger statements demanding that Japan take concrete measures to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union in light of the present circumstances. Recently, Kiichi Saheki, president of the Nomura Institute of Technology and Economics, issued frequent statements in newspapers and magazines warning that, unless Japan takes steps to bring Japan and the Soviet Union closer, Japan-Soviet relations will worsen and may face the danger of developing into hostility. He proposes that, from this point of view, the issues regarding the signing of a Japan-USSR peace treaty and a treaty of neighborliness and cooperation can be negotiated in tandem. He goes even further and proposes that priority be given to negotiating the treaty of neighborliness and cooperation.

Meanwhile, Socialist Party Diet member Takako Doi questioned government officials at a meeting of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee about negotiating a treaty of neighborliness and cooperation apart from the so-called territorial issue. But Japanese Government officials still reject the idea of a treaty of neighborliness and cooperation.

The Japanese Government is paying lipservice to the importance of Japan-USSR relations but in fact is taking no action to improve these relations. The Japanese press criticizes this attitude, terming it a sit-tight attitude. This kind of attitude reveals a lack of perception.

In the wake of signing the anti-Soviet treaty with China, Japan is now demanding Soviet territories and calling for negotiations to discuss this issue. This is a sheer absurdity! This is all the more so since the Japan-China treaty completely bypasses the issue of the Senkaku Islands. No one in Japan seriously expects that unfounded territorial demands against the Soviet Union will be met.

During his meeting with a Japanese Diet delegation visiting the USSR, Soviet Premier Kosygin pointed out that there is nothing unsatisfactory about Japanese statements claiming that Japan's policy of strengthening relations with the Soviet Union has not changed, but that Japan should back up these statements with actual deeds.

JAPANESE CP LEADER CRITICIZES ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE MILITARISM

LD151905Y Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 15, TASS--K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, has sharply criticized the course taken by Japanese ruling circles toward reviving militarism and strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance. He urged the people to give a rebuff to this onslaught of the reactionary forces.

Speaking at the fifth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan in Tokyo, he said that an urgent problem before all the democratic forces of Japan today is to counteract the reaction's efforts to railroad "emergency laws in the event of war" through parliament.

The framing of such a legislation is closely linked with persistent efforts made by the Liberal Democratic Party government to get the country back to the pre-war order when chauvinism and militarism were rife in Japan. Among them were attempts to force through a law on "trials without lawyers," implantation of a reactionary education system, etc. There is no lack of voices in Japan lately asserting that possession of nuclear weapons does not contravene the Constitution and advocating a broader military cooperation (with) the USA, including the staging of regular Japanese-American exercises, K. Miyamoto said. Therefore, it is necessary now to mount a broad and active campaign by all the progressive forces in the country in defence of the peaceful and democratic articles of the Constitution and against the dangerous plans of militarisation of Japan.

LITHUANIAN EMIGRE CHARGES OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION DENIED

LD151341Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Aug 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Dr of Historical Sciences I. Anichas article: "Self-Styled Protectors"]

[Text] An especially important place is given the Catholic Church in the subversive activities of reactionary circles of Lithuanian bourgeois emigres directed against Soviet Lithuania. According to them, the church must prevent communist consciousness from becoming ingrained in the Lithuanian nation [natsiya] and, after Lithuania's "liberation," help to restore the bourgeois clericalist regime and be its most important mainstay.

It invariably follows from the "liberation" strategy that the Catholic Church in Lithuania must change its function. From being an establishment meeting the religious needs of believers, it must become a political force helping to undermine the socialist system from within.

This change, in the opinion of clericalists, is to be promoted by their ideological sabotage, whose official function is to spread slanderous and provocative fabrications about the position of this church, to distort the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state on the church and religion and to put constant psychological pressure on the clergy and believers through intensive use of the stereotypes of anticommunist propaganda. Militant clericalist anticommunists level special attacks at the principle of freedom of conscience.

Without a shadow of embarrassment clericalists distort the essential precondition for this freedom, namely the separation of church from state. Their views on this question have changed somewhat with the passage of time, it is true. Whereas previously, adhering to the official position of the Catholic Church, they unconditionally condemned the disestablishment of the church, they subsequently had to get accustomed to this phenomenon, if only because it is a constituent part of even bourgeois democracy. Emigre clericalist ideologues now advocate the so-called formal disestablishment of the church--such as, in the United States and certain other bourgeois countries. There, as is known, the state aids the church and in turn uses religion as a spiritual tool to maintain the supremacy of the bourgeoisie.

Lithuanian clericalists defame and distort in every possible way the consistent disestablishment of the church carried out in the USSR and the other socialist countries and call it nothing more nor less than "stifling of religion," "persecution of the church" and so forth. They clearly desire to influence the emotions of believers and to make them draw conclusions loaded in advance with anti-communism.

It would be futile to seek in clericalist scribblings and verbal propaganda even the slightest hint of objectivity in interpreting the separation of schools from the church. Absurd accusations are made that young people, and students in particular, are administratively prohibited from going to church and performing religious rites. "Pupils are followed," the clericalist journal (AYDAY) maintains, "and those who are found guilty of churchgoing receive punishment ranging up to expulsion from school." "Young people under 18 are forbidden to go to church," another clericalist publication proclaims. "Those who do not heed this are expelled from school, lose their jobs or are unable to enter higher educational institutions." It is also maintained that parents are "forbidden to teach their children religious truths."

Lithuanian clericalist emigres misinterpret the role and place of atheist education in the ideological work of the Communist Party. The essence of the clericalist view of this question is as follows: Communists consider the surmounting of religion to be the chief precondition for the creation of a communist society, and therefore the "abolition of religion" is the Communist Party's strategic task.

Having thus "proved" what they wish, it is obviously not difficult to accuse the communists of bringing atheism to the fore in both the ideological and the political spheres and of using terrorist methods in the struggle against religion. This is precisely what clericalist authors do.

According to them, the atheization of the Lithuanian people is an act of coercion. These authors attribute the weakening influence of religion and the appreciable drop in the number of believers not to socialism's removal of the class foundations of religion and undermining of its social roots, nor to the fact that the citizens' increased material and cultural level and ideological-education work have helped a large section of believers to abandon religion in favor of a scientific, materialist world outlook. They try to account for this natural process by "persecution of the church," "terror against believers" and so forth.

Thus, Marist priest (Yu. Vayshnora) seriously maintains, for example: "Being religious in Lithuania today demands unusual heroism, self-sacrifice and courage." People convert to an atheist world outlook, according to the clericalist author, "guided by the same old dilemma: either you are an atheist or you lose your job.... The instinct of self-preservation, a slice of bread, the family's future--this is what determines the transfer to the atheist camp." Well, that's the limit!

With gross fabrications about the persecution of believers and the use of administrative measures in the struggle against religion, clericalists are pursuing a further cherished aim--to prove the "tenacity" of religion in socialist Lithuania. Once again clericalist ideologues are usually guided here by a fanciful evaluation of the real state of affairs and by the commands of anticommunism. The latter, as is known, makes the tenacity and strength of religion in a socialist society axiomatic. This is precisely why bourgeois "Sovietologists," including Lithuanian clericalist emigres, preach the "ineradicability of faith."

But by passing off their desires for reality, the clericalist, anticommunist warriors are tilting at...windmills. With only the slightest desire to look at reality objectively, it is impossible not to notice the high effectiveness of the institution of freedom of conscience in the USSR, which is the sum of juridical norms guaranteeing, as Article 52 of the country's fundamental law states, every citizen "the right to profess any religion or to profess none and to perform religious rites guaranteed by the developed socialist society and by a political system free of any exploitation and oppression."

The Soviet state has always consistently safeguarded freedom of conscience as guaranteed by the USSR Constitution.

Clericalists, scrupulously studying but deliberately distorting all aspects of church-state relations in the USSR, betray their ignorance. For the criminal code of the Lithuanian SSR (as well as the other union republics) contains special articles providing responsibility for violations of the freedom of conscience of believing and nonbelieving citizens. But the clericalists do not wish to see objective reality, since the facts refute their anticommunist wailing.

The Lithuanian bourgeois emigre press is full of fantastic fabrications about the position of believers in Soviet Lithuania. Without this, incidentally, anticommunism would lose all meaning. These provocative fabrications are crowned by the exercises of emigre Bishop (V. Brizgis): "Under the current law in Lithuania," this confessor proclaims without a shadow of embarrassment, "everyone, even parents, is threatened with 3 years imprisonment for any attempts to educate children and juveniles in a religious spirit or to teach religion...." "Intellectuals," he goes on, stoking fear, "convene several days a year to hear scientific, antireligious lectures, but without the right to express the opposite opinion."

Even the most ardent defender of religion, on studying the conditions of religious life for believers in Soviet Lithuania, could not subscribe to such fabrications with a clear conscience.

However, this in no way troubles the bishop. He acts in accordance with the Jesuits' principle: The end justifies the means. But the end, by the way, is very prosaic--by spreading malicious misinformation, to make believers empty their pockets and replenish funds needed to carry out anti-Soviet, anticommunist acts.

In the United States and Canada a special organization--the religious fund of Lithuanian bourgeois Catholic emigres--has been replenishing the coffers with this method since 1955. Announcements in the clericalist press attest to the "businesslike" nature of this organization. In one it is possible to read, for example, that "assistance" can be given through the "religious fund" on the following terms: "Anyone who donates at least $5 a year can be a philanthropic member, $100--a life member, and $1,000--a patron. The deceased may be entered (by members of the organization) for $25."

Knowing the psychology of the believer, it is not hard to understand that his generosity toward the organizers of the "religious fund" will depend to a great extent on the latter's depiction of the grievous situation of believers in Soviet Lithuania. This is why ultrarightist clericalist emigres encourage "loving thy neighbor" by means of fierce anticommunism and publish lists of "benefactors."

The clericalists' fabrications regarding the position of believers in Soviet Lithuania abound with contradictions and alogisms.

In their fabricated reports on the life of believers in Lithuania, clericalists cite facts that refute their fabrications, frequently without noticing it themselves.

For example, in 1969 the Lithuanian clericalists' Chicago newspaper (DRAUGUS) published a short article under the intriguing heading "A Gold Waltz and Death." The article reports that Soviet Lithuania, in Ignalina Catholic parish church, Martsele and Kazimir M. celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on 24 August 1969. Their relatives from all over Lithuania, as well as parishioners, assembled in the church. Unfortunately, a month later Martsele M. died, and many relatives again assembled for her funeral. The newspaper notes that the deceased was buried, with all the fitting Catholic rites, in the local cemetary, with her parents and two daughters.

It is easy to see that this report was published in order to show the high level of religious observance among residents in socialist Lithuania. But it clearly contradicts the clericalists' main concept on this point. [paragraph continues]

(LAYSVE), the newspaper of progressive Lithuanians in the United States, wrote in this connection: "This report refutes two unseemly lies which the reactionary press disseminates about Soviet Lithuania. The first lie is that the church and believers are persecuted in Lithuania, that they are forbidden to assembly and pray in church, that churches are closing one after another, and so forth. The second lie is that in present-day Lithuania cemeteries are being defiled and destroyed."

Emigre clericalist figures, in order to somehow "prop up" their fabrications on violations of the freedom of conscience in Soviet Lithuania, spread many fables about the state of Catholic churches.

In the first years after the war they spread a false story that the authorities in Soviet Lithuania were not permitting the restoration of churches destroyed during the Patriotic War. They said communists want "churches to disappear as soon as possible, and people to forget their existence."

This malicious invention is entirely contradicted by the facts. Everyone can see that many churches damaged during the war were restored and repaired. In areas destroyed in battle it was permitted to reequip former parish premises as prayerhouses, or to construct new premises for religious needs. There is not a single functioning religious community in the republic without a prayerhouse.

The clericalist press abounds in fabrications on the imaginary calamitous condition of churches. According to them, in Lithuania churches are destroyed, neglected, unrepaired, defiled. Falsifiers with and without cassocks falsely assert that "churches, as state property, are public premises," that the state puts them in "the category of premises for entertainment," that "communists are concerned above all with how to destroy these centers of religious life."

But Soviet laws on religious cults, as is known, do not categorize prayerhouses as premises for entertainment, nor as public premises. Their only purpose is to serve as a material base for the satisfaction of the religious needs of believers.

Most churches are arranged and decorated out of the resources of believers, and official organs have granted the necessary materials for this. Religious buildings, particularly those of value from an esthetic and architectural viewpoint, are repaired by the Lithuanian Ministry of Culture Department for the Conservation of Museums and Architectural Monuments. Plans for such work are presented by the Institute for the Conservation of Monuments.

Here is what Bishop (Yu. Pletkus), former apostolic administrator of Telshay Diocese, said in a talk with a correspondent for the progressive U.S. Lithuanian newspaper (LAYSVE): "There is not a single functioning church that is in a neglected condition." But what is the truth to professional falsifiers!

Ultraright clericalist emigre figures are making an unholy row because former prayerhouses are used for cultural purposes. After the opening of a picture gallery in Vilnyus Cathedral, the reactionary foreign emigre press wrote a great deal about the "profanation of a sanctuary."

But people come to the "profaned" place to hear concerts of classical music. Pictures by old masters look down on them from the walls and music by Bach and other noted classical composers, performed by well known organists from various countries, surrounds them.

Or take the "so profaned" monastery in Pazhayslis. After lengthy historical, architectural and archeological research, restoration work is taking place here. The former monastery, which is more than 300 years old, is being transformed into a branch of the M.K. Chyurlenis Arts Museum. After restoration it will be capable of receiving thousands of visitors.

The Leninist principle of freedom of conscience, and the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in relation to religion and churches based on this principle, are being subjected to fierce attacks from modern anticommunism. With the help of slanderous and provocative fabrications on imaginary "persecutions of the church" in the Soviet Union, the forces of reaction are trying to undermine the influence of communist parties on the masses of capitalist and developing countries. Clericalist anticommunists, offering the gullible strata of their countries provocative "facts," are saying: "Look what awaits you under socialism."

However, real relations in socialist society and the unity of atheists and believers in all spheres of building a communist society fully refute the insinuations and slander of clericalist reactionaries. The true value of democratic freedoms, including freedom of conscience, is that the working people are free from exploitation, political coercion and spiritual oppression and that the socialist state creates all the necessary guarantees for this.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS NOVOSIBIRSKAYA OBLAST

LD151832Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Novosibirskaya Oblast 14-15 September. In the Krasnoserak, Oraynskiy and Kolyvan rayons he visited the fields and sections of a number of farms and acquainted himself with the progress of harvesting work and the sale of grain to the state. He talked to workers of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, vehicle transport enterprises and grain reception points as well as party and soviet workers.

Today at the obkom there was a conference of the oblast party, administrative and economic aktiv, at which Comrade Solomentsev spoke.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO KOTELNIKOV--Moscow, September 5, TASS--Hero of Socialist Labour, Soviet Academican Vladimir Kotelnikov was today awarded the Order of Lenin and the second Hammer and Sickel Gold Medal for outstanding services in developing Soviet science, training scientific cadres and on the occasion of the 70th birthday. A decree published here says that to mark Vladimir Kotelnikov's labour exploits a bronze bust will be set up at his birth place--in Kazan. Vladimir Kotelnikov studies problems of improving radio reception, studies interference and the development of methods of combating it. Radio location of Mars, Venus and Mercury is carried out in the USSR under his supervision. [Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD]

TYUMEN ENGINEER NOTES DEFICIENT OIL RESERVES, EQUIPMENT

LD141337 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 September 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Yu. Loganov, chief engineer of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Geological Administration, under the heading "Acceleration in Tyumen." It notes that in the last 2 years the administration's collective "has not kept up with the plan for increasing oil reserves." Measures adopted to rectify the situation are described, such as increased specialization and organizational restructuring, and it is observed that "this year all indicators have improved sharply." The increasing scale of drilling is noted, with the remark that "without help from other geological regions, Tyumen geologists cannot cope with such great tasks." Some instances are also given of industrial plants falling behind with deliveries of drilling and other equipment.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN COAL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD152048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Those engaged in the Kazakhstan coal industry met in Karaganda today to discuss problems of improving the work of the republic's deep and open-cast mines. The coal mining enterprises have great reserves to draw upon. Thus, in the Karaganda area, which has lagged considerably in coal extraction this year, there is every possibility of not only fulfilling but exceeding the state plan targets. Measures designed to eliminate shortcomings were outlined. The conference was attended by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

DOLGIKH OBSERVES MINES, INDUSTRY IN KARAGANDINSKAYA OBLAST

LD161314Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Karagandinskaya Oblast from 14 to 16 September. He visited the "50th Anniversary of the October Revolution mine, where he displayed interest in the miners' working conditions, life and consumer services. At the Novokaraganda machine building works Comrade Dolgikh familiarized himself with the introduction of new methods and prospects for production development. He examined the construction site of the Vostochnaya central enrichment factory. At a meeting with leaders of the Karagandaugol Association, the further improvement of the association enterprises work was examined. In Temittau he visited the metallurgical combine. Comrade Dolgikh spoke at a conference of the Karagandiinskaya Oblast party and economic aktiv with the participation of Pavoloarskaya Oblast representatives, which was devoted to questions of saving fuel and energy resources and improving the work of coal enterprises.

BRIEFS

ANADYR DEVELOPMENT--The Magadanskaya Oblast Urban Development Council has confirmed a general construction plant for Anadyr city through year 2000. Nearly 400 families have moved into new housing in the city each year. A 4-story hospital recently commissioned there has been outfitted with the latest equipment. The construction plan outlines the main directions of the city's development, including construction of six microrayons and large panel and 9-story houses. A sports complex will be constructed near the Kazachka River and a residential area for 5,000 people, mostly for power workers of the Anadyr TETs that is under construction, will be built at the foot of the (Verblyuzhya) Mountain. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15-17 SEP

LD160622/LD 170200/LD 180104 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 15 September reports that grain has been threshed on 1 million hectares in Serevo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, or 60 percent of the sown area. At the same time the radio notes that more than 60 million puds of grain have been delivered to elevators in Tselinogradskaya oblast.

At 0830 GMT the radio notes that grain crops have been reaped on 4.5 million hectares in the Altay.

At 2230 GMT the radio reports that grain crops have been harvested on more than 9 million hectares in Kazakhstan, Uralskaya Oblast and Siberia. The radio adds that grain crops have been thresed on almost 13 million hectares in the USSR during the past week.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 16 September reports that farmers in Omskaya Oblast have threshed wheat on 1.3 million hectares, which is over 1/2 the area sown to grain.

At 0500 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast have delivered over 4.3 million tons of grain to the state.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that Kustanayskaya Oblast has delivered over 100 million puds of grain to the state. The radio adds that cutting and threshing of grain is almost completed there--the earliest it has ever been completed.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 17 September reports that Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers have fulfilled enhanced socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state by delivering 4.51 million tons of grain crops to elevators--almost 1.4 million tons more than stipulated in the current year's plan.

At 1445 GMT the radio notes that harvesting of grain crops has been completed on 2 million hectares in Novosibirskaya Oblast, where sunny weather has made it possible to thresh almost 100,000 hectares daily.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS OMSKAYA OBLAST AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

LD171944Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visited Omskaya Oblast 16-17 September. He visited a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rural enterprises in Tavricheskiy, Novovarshavskiy and Omskiy rayons. He acquainted himself with the progress of the harvest and sale of grain to the state, and talked with machine operators, specialists, party and soviet workers about tasks connected with the successful completion of the plan for the 3d year of the 5-year plan. He expressed interest in the living and working conditions of the rural workers.

At (?Uzinskiy) Sovkhoz, the main enterprise of [words indistinct], Comrade Solomentsev devoted attention to the advanced technology of this pig-fattening complex, one of the biggest in Siberia, and its further development. At the obkom, a conference was held today of the oblast party and soviet economic aktiv, which was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE KRISTALL PROJECT, MEASURE RADIATION

LD151340Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have completed their scheduled experiment in space material engineering in the "kristall" equipment working on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31. The experiment was carried out with the aim of obtaining a monocrystal of semiconductor material in conditions of weightlessness.

The crew of the complex carried out measurements of submillimeter radiation of the earth's atmosphere. This research makes it possible to specify methods for forecasting physical processes in the earth's atmosphere.

Working according to the programme for the study of the environment, the cosmonauts are conducting regular observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean and promptly transmit information on the meteorological situation in various parts of the world. On the programme of the day today are hydrotherapeutic procedures with the use of a special shower.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

GDR COSMONAUT JAEHN TELLS OF TRAINING, SOVIET HOSPITALITY

LD151106Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--"The program of joint research and experiments in orbit is a vivid demonstration of the fruitful cooperation of the socialist countries, consistent implementation of socialist integration," a TASS correspondent was told by Researcher-Cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn of the GDR.

"I am happy," Sigmund Jaehn went on to say," that I, a citizen of the GDR, was given the high honour of participating among an international crew in work in an orbital research complex."

"The flight has been successfully completed, and the difficulties are now past. Everything began in December 1976, when together with a group of representatives of the socialist countries I started preparations for the flight in the Star City," Sigmund Jaehn recalls.

"Our Soviet friends-cosmonauts took care that we should feel ourselves at home at the Yuriy Gagarin center for the training of cosmonauts. Various equipment for training, testing man's physical abilities--centrifuges, surdochambers, sophisticated equipment for physiological and medical examination--are all a past stage to me. But those who are preparing for new launchings will have to go through it."

"But the main thing that helped us in our easy work," Sigmund Jaehn said, "is the atmosphere of full mutual trust and well wishing."

"In planning research under the program of our flight, was taken into consideration the complex nature and continuity of experiments according to the Intercosmos program," Sigmund Jaehn noted. He said that the Soviet orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz is a well equipped research laboratory making it possible to carry out various experiments and research.

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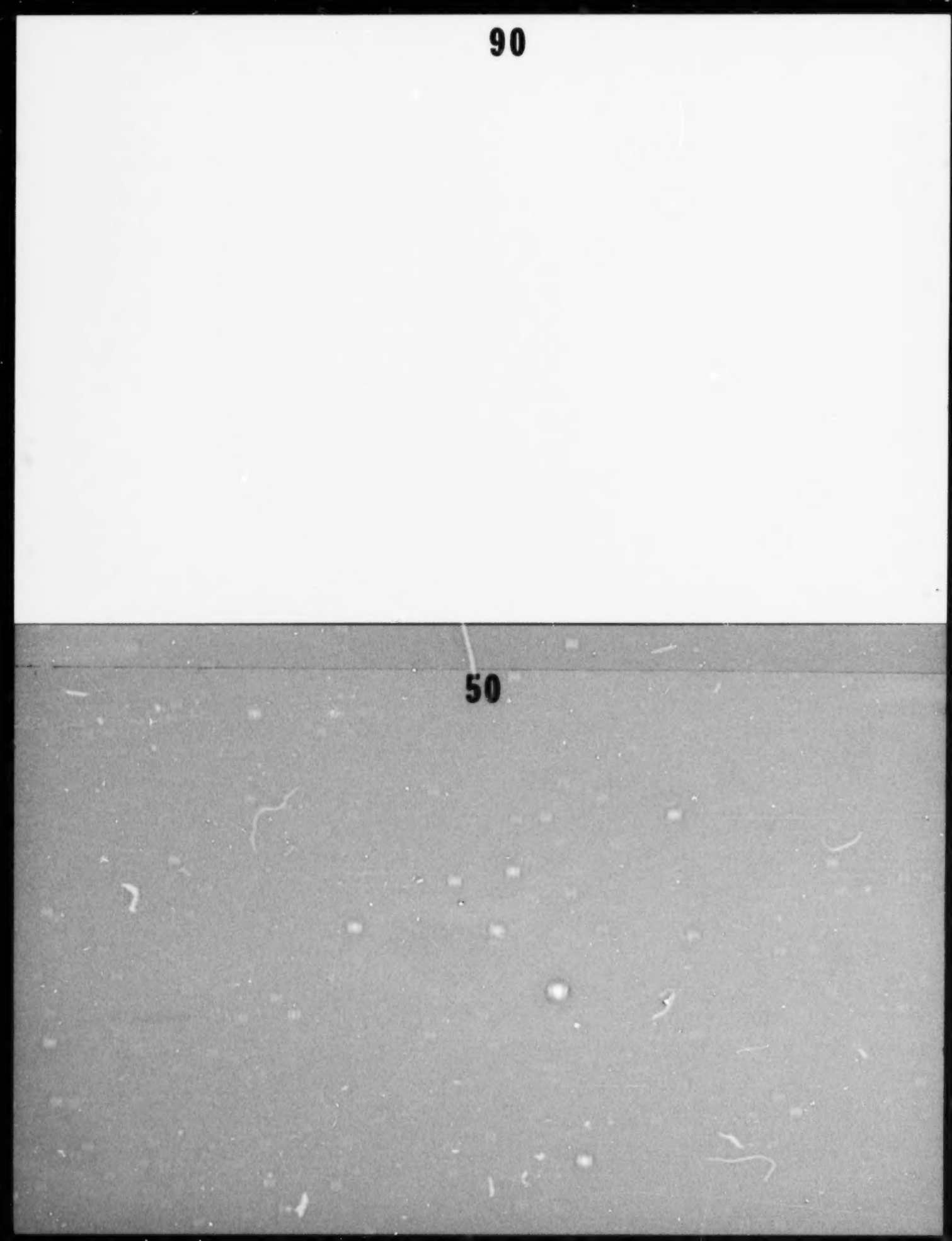
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